

ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME IV.—NUMBER 27.
WHOLE NUMBER 183.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1867.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 39 Park Row.

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tactical changes must be in the direction of skirmishing rather than in that of solid masses. The impracticable nature of most American fighting-grounds, and the tortuous, narrow and miry wood-paths, make this necessary. Above all, the very introduction of arms of precision into all three services, and hitherto especially into artillery, forces a deployment into skirmishers when practicable. The havoc made in columns and close ranks is demoralizing; and, on the other hand, a cloud of skirmishers, supported by another, and yet another behind, will accomplish what used to be thought possible only to heavy masses. Now, the breech-loader is only a long step in this same modern direction—namely, the increase of destructive effect in the weapons employed, and the consequent enlargement of the range at which hostilities may commence. The natural inference would be that, instead of increasing, we may safely diminish the number of ranks. At all events, it is clear that as great a weight of fire could now be delivered from one rank as formerly from two. Hence, a position formerly held by a given length of infantry line two deep, could, against the same attack, be held by a single rank, armed with breech-loaders.

It is, besides, a trite experience that the rectilinear formations of the parade-ground are seldom to be found among the battle-smoke, and an officer is usually satisfied to get his men in any continuous line, not to speak of two or three ranks. It is true that this fact should not be allowed to control all our drilling; and, just as we are wont to drill men in the schools of the soldier and the company with a precision known to be hopeless in battle, so the formation selected for practice should not depend on the derangement produced by action. Still, it will not do to reject the teachings of the late war, and substitute theory for experience. There are far more drawbacks than advantages in the triple or quadruple ranks. Admit that they add momentum, solidity, shock, confidence, concentration of fire: yet they as surely add complexity, awkwardness, tardiness of advance, and expose masses to be torn by hostile fire. The two-rank formation is the simpler, the swifter, and the more accordant to the modern method, which looks rather to light infantry and skirmishers than to "heavy infantry" and "troops of the line." The massed formation invites, as well as inflicts, destructive fire; and the more so under the present régime of long-range rifled cannon, and of breech-loading infantry arms. When, too, we leave the defence and proceed to consider the attack—where, on the whole, the momentum of masses is chiefly required—the invariable impulse of troops moving in line of battle is to separate. Starting well closed up, the *pas de charge* breaks up the continuity, and the position aimed at would be reached with a very zig-zag line, even were there no hostile fire to cut the ranks to pieces while they were entangled and delayed by abatis and parapets. Hence, in our war, especially, it was found that either the charge was made solidly in column, when the rank-formation would be less important, or else in line of battle, which dribbled out into a string of skirmishers.

While thus advocating the two-rank formation over the three-rank, for the use of breech-loaders, we would not go so far as some do, who look to see the single rank at once take the place of all the rest. It must be owned that the tendency is in the latter direction; but it is well not to force the tendency. General UPTON's system wisely, as we think, holds by the two-rank formation, and then provides for reduction to one rank, in which all the manœuvres it describes

can be performed. It is unnecessary, of course, to add that, in any event, either increasing or lessening the depth of the ranks, by occurring in the company, would not affect the battalion or brigade. The late operations in Bohemia were attended with no special tactical changes, the Prussian troops being handled very much as when armed with muzzle-loaders. The reason why the Prussians were formed in three ranks with the breech-loaders was because that was already their time-honored custom, and there was no reason for changing.

THE Military Reconstruction Bill has been triumphantly carried through both Houses of Congress—through the lower House by a vote of 125 to 46; through the upper by 35 to 7. The great feature of the bill—the subjection of the Southern States—remained undisturbed in the discussion, and the amendments attached to the bill are of a political character, and not professionally important to our readers. The ten Southern States are to be made five military districts, each under command of a general officer. These districts are: 1st, Virginia; 2d, North and South Carolina; 3d, Georgia, Alabama and Florida; 4th, Mississippi and Arkansas; 5th, Louisiana and Texas. The PRESIDENT appoints the commanding officer, and details him force enough to carry out his prescribed duties. These duties are what we have already described, being substantially those of martial law; and the commanding officer has his option to send offenders to local civil tribunals, or to organize military tribunals for that purpose.

While thus providing for a military jurisdiction in the Southern country, the new measure wisely holds out a prospect for the succor of what it calls "the Rebel States," and for making them again integral States of the Union. This can be achieved by the people of any such "Rebel State" by such an application as is made by the people of any Territory, namely, offering a constitution acceptable to Congress. To relieve the subject of doubt, the provisions acceptable to Congress are stated to be, substantially, the extension of suffrage to negroes, and the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment. The provision in the latter for excluding leading Rebels from holding office is applied in the interim to all such persons, and restricts them both from voting and from holding office under the present civil Governments, so far as the latter may be suffered, for convenience, to exist.

Here, then, we have the two sides of the bill, the military and the political, in a nutshell. The military rule is established, because that is at least authorized, and the present Governments are not authorized. But whenever any State shall conform to the terms of admission already set forth, the military power is to be recalled, civil functions to revive, its representatives to be welcomed into Congress, and itself into the Union. Holding, as we have from the start, that the only way out of the national difficulties was in the enforcement of military control until perfect restoration should be wrought out according to the terms fixed by the representatives of the loyal Nation, we congratulate Congress on this important step. The next Congress will come in with a clear field before it. It was chosen directly on the issues of reconstruction; and we trust it will find the South under military control, so that it may begin again, in its legislation, where the end of the Rebellion left the country.

EXPERIMENTS are about to be made at Chatham to ascertain the explosive force of gun cotton in submarine operations.

RANK-FORMATION WITH BREECH-LOADERS.

It is a subject of some speculation how far, if at all, the introduction of breech-loaders will affect the manœuvring and fighting of infantry. We have already the lessons of two wars to study—the American war of the Insurrection and the Russo-Austrian war. In the former, however, the chief instruction came from the use of the SPENCER repeating carbine by cavalry, dismounted and acting as infantry; and of course there is not much thence to be learned. The weight of fire deliverable was noteworthy, as was also its destructiveness, whenever the enemy was at short range; but there were no special formations for the better play of the weapon offered for our study. In the Prussian service, on the other hand, the troops are commonly formed, not in two ranks, as with us, but in three. Hence it may be well to consider whether the soldier or the looser disposition is the more desirable with the breech-loader.

Now the new system of tactics (General UPTON's), which is based on the theory of a front of four men as a unit, aims to disentangle manœuvres of intricacies and complications, and to render all movements in the presence of the enemy as light and free as possible. Hence it not only avoids returning to the old three-rank formation, but, while abiding for the present by that in two ranks, foresees, apparently, a still further simplification into a single rank. The four-rank and three-rank formations are, as everybody knows, older than the one in two. If the former is still used with us, it is only in such exceptional cases as in forming square. And, even in the latter case, also, the whole four ranks are not expected to deliver a simultaneous fire, the outer ranks usually kneeling at the "charge bayonet."

It may be admitted, however, that dense ranks have certain advantages of steadiness, shock and concentration of fire. And, with the breech-loader, much of the confusing awkwardness which disturbs the reloading and firing of muzzle-loading pieces is removed. Hence, the old objections raised on this score to triple and quadruple ranks are, it must be owned, eliminated. For the change of position in the piece, during the process, is obviously slight, and cannot disorder the ranks, or obstruct in that way the line of fire of the men in rear. The advantage of the breech-loader is not confined to mere rapidity of discharge, but extends to ease of firing and manipulation. Whatever gain of momentum, of shock, of shoulder-to-shoulder confidence, can be got from increasing the number of ranks, the breech-loader will permit, by allowing the combination of rear ranks standing with front ranks kneeling, while both, if necessary, deliver their fire.

Still, it would be unwise to follow the début of the breech-loading rifle with any such fundamental tactical change. For, the experience of all war, and especially of American warfare, shows that modern

THE ARMY.

MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK, commanding Headquarters Department of the Missouri, on the 26th ult., issued the following order relative to the selling of arms to Indians:

It has been officially reported that arms and ammunition are being sold or bartered to the Indians by traders having permits for this purpose from Indian agents, and by other persons within the limits of this Department, in quantities greatly exceeding the supply necessary for hunting purposes, and that bands of Indians whose friendliness was doubted, have been so supplied to such an extent, that a large body of them was seen passing one of our posts a few days since, each individual having two, and some of them three revolvers, and many of them armed with the latest improved carbines, and supplied with large quantities of ammunition.

It has also been officially represented that the amount of arms and ammunition sold or bartered to the Indians in question is not limited, but is dependent solely on their ability to purchase.

The practice of supplying these Indians at any time with arms and ammunition, in such quantities as is herein referred to, and especially during their present threatening attitude toward the Government, is considered dangerous to the public interest, and is likely to encourage them to make war, and to commit outrages upon unprotected settlements. It is therefore ordered that no arms or ammunition will be sold or bartered to the Indians by any person or persons whomsoever within the limits of this Department, save at military posts to be hereafter designated.

In the district of the Upper Arkansas this prohibition will be applied to all posts, save those of Fort Larned and Fort Dodge, as it is particularly desirable to discourage the Indians from frequenting the section of the country between the Arkansas and Platte rivers, with the view of making the mail route and Pacific railroad more secure in the future; and further, to this end, visits of Indians to the posts along the route of the Smoky Hill, and the overland route westward, will be discountenanced by the commanders of the posts or troops thereto, and by commanding officers north and south of that line.

On the reservations of Fort Larned and Fort Dodge on the Arkansas river, ammunition may be sold (they have arms enough), to friendly Indians by authorized traders, in such quantities only as may be considered by the commanders of those posts absolutely necessary for hunting purposes; but such sales will be made under the rigid supervision of the commanding officers thereof, who will be held strictly responsible that this order is judiciously executed.

The sale of ammunition to each Indian will be confined to an amount required for hunting purposes for himself, and when it is believed they are supplied sufficiently, no other sales will be allowed.

The commanding officers of Fort Larned and Fort Dodge will make through the district commander, monthly reports to these headquarters of the sales of ammunition made under this order, giving the number of Indians to whom such sales are made, the tribes to which they belong, the quantity sold to each individual, the aggregate quantity sold, and the trader permitted to make the sale.

It is understood that it will probably soon be directed under competent authority, that Indians whose reservations are south of the Arkansas, viz.: The Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches, will not be permitted to go north of that stream, and that the Sioux will not be permitted to come south of the Platte—which would leave the belt of country between the Platte and Arkansas free from the presence of Indians likely to interfere with the railroad and mail route.

Commanding officers of posts should not countenance the practice of allowing Indians to visit or loiter about their posts, and Indians should never be permitted to know the number of troops forming the garrisons of posts, or to observe the means of defence. Necessary interviews with them should be held outside the garrison, and only in the presence of proper escorts, and in no case should any but important chiefs be permitted to see the interior of a military post, and they only when they may be specially invited by the commanding officer.

No armed Indians will be allowed to present themselves at any such interview, or to enter any military post.

Some time since a law firm of the city of Washington carried a case to the Court of Claims, claiming that an officer of the Army in commission between May 1, 1864, and March 3, 1865, was entitled to an increase of \$5 per month on the pay of each servant allowed, the former being the date of the act increasing the pay of soldiers, and the latter the date at which the pay of servants was increased. The Court last week rendered its decision in favor of the claimant. It is said that this decision will involve an expenditure on the part of the Government of \$2,000,000. The case, however, has been carried to the Supreme Court.

BREVET Major-General GRIFFIN, commanding the District of Texas, has issued the following order:

The valuable services of Major A. J. HOGAN, One Hundred and Fourteenth Colored Troops, and the detachment under his command, in engaging and routing a troop of banditti, at Pugtown, Texas (forty miles from the Nueces river), on the morning of the 8th ult., are hereby acknowledged. The conspicuous gallantry displayed in the charge made upon this force, resulting in killing three of their number, wounding others, scattering the band, and capturing twelve of their horses, is specially commended.

BREVET Major-General ORN, commanding the Department of the Arkansas, is establishing schools of instruction for commissioned and non-commissioned officers at the various posts in the Department. The officers' schools will be under the instruction of the post commander. The course of instruction embraces the Articles of War, the Revised Army Regulations, the method of making in proper form all rolls,

returns, reports, etc., the acts of Congress bearing upon the military service, and the orders of the War Department and also the tactics of the arm of the service to which the officers belong, and for infantry officers, in addition, the bayonet exercise. Non-commissioned officers' schools are held in each company serving in that department, under the immediate instruction of the company commander, but subject to the general supervision of the commanding officer of the post. The course of instruction for non-commissioned officers' schools comprises so much of the Revised Army Regulations as relates to the duties of enlisted men, the Articles of War, the acts of Congress before mentioned, and the tactics and bayonet exercise.

PURSUANT to orders from the Department Commander, General GRIFFIN on the 4th instant ordered that the One Hundred and Fourteenth U. S. Colored Troops be at once mustered out of the service of the United States. The Commanding Officer Sub-District of the Rio Grande was ordered to direct the consolidation of this regiment at Brownsville, Texas, for muster-out. As soon as mustered out, the regiment will be placed en route to its State rendezvous for final payment and discharge, via New Orleans, La., at which place the commanding officer of these troops, on his arrival, will report for orders to the Assistant Adjutant-General Department of the Gulf. First Lieutenant W. H. W. KREBS, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, Assistant Commissary of Musters for this District, is charged with the execution of so much of this order as relates to the muster-out of the organization.

GENERAL GRANT, on the 18th instant, issued the following circular:

Hereafter none but unmarried men who are not less than five feet five inches in height, will be enlisted into the Army of the United States for any arm of the service. This regulation will not apply to men re-enlisting, to men enlisting in the regiments of the Veteran Reserve Corps, or men enlisting as musicians.

THE Secretary of War has decided that every bounty claimant shall be regarded as having served to the end of the war who enlisted for three years and was mustered out with his organization, because the services of the latter were no longer required, and is therefore entitled to the additional bounty under the act of July 28, 1866.

BREVET Major-General J. C. ROBINSON, commanding the Department of the South, on the 14th instant ordered that all enlisted men within his department undergoing confinement by the sentence of General Courts-martial for desertion, should be released from confinement after they shall have been confined six months.

PURSUANT to instructions from the Department of the Gulf, General GRIFFIN, commanding the District of Texas, on the 5th instant ordered the Post Quartermaster at Galveston, Texas, to sell the pontoon train stored at that place, reserving such portions of the same as may be desired for the use of the Quartermaster's Department.

THE Commanding Officer of the Thirty-eighth U. S. Colored Troops, having reported at Headquarters Department of the Gulf on the 8th inst., was directed to proceed without delay with his regiment to Richmond, Va., and report it to the Chief Mustering Officer of that State for discharge and final payment.

THE English *Army and Navy Gazette* speaks of the appointment of Prince CHRISTIAN to a Colonely in the British Army, as follows:

When some months ago we announced the appointment of Her Majesty's son-in-law, Prince CHRISTIAN, of Schleswig-Holstein, to be a Major-General in the Army, we expressed our gratification that the rank was to be honorary only, and that therefore the nomination would not impede the progress of the regular officers of the Army up to the post of General on the fixed establishment. Her Majesty had, in fact, ordered that the precedent of the Prince of Wales should be followed. Now the precedent of the Prince of Wales was this: His Royal Highness was gazetted a General on the day he attained his majority in 1862, but he was not borne on the fixed establishment, did not receive unattached pay, and displaced or interfered with no one. In a few months, however, the Prince was given the Colonely of the Tenth Hussars, which most materially interfered with the promotion and reward of the cavalry Generals—General GOUGH being an especial sufferer. Bearing this in mind, we are reluctantly forced not to disregard an unpleasant rumor, which has lately come to our ears, to the effect that it is intended to take the earliest opportunity of giving Prince CHRISTIAN a Colonely—that of a household regiment, it is said. Such a step would be most unjust, and would create deep and well-founded dissatisfaction throughout the service.

A BOARD of officers was appointed to convene at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Friday the 15th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, to appraise the value of four serviceable mules in the hands of the Post Quartermaster at that place, with a view to their sale by the Quartermaster's Department, to Brevet Major A. K. Buffington, commanding Baton Rouge Arsenal, for service at the Arsenal. Detail for the Board: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Jackson, Major Tenth U. S. Colored Artillery; Captain David M. Sells, Forty-first U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant S. Carncross, Twentieth U. S. Infantry.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

ONE of the most interesting documents in the War Department is a report made last Fall by General J. J. Dana, in which is set forth very clearly and concisely what the Government has done and intends doing in the matter of marking and protecting the graves of soldiers who died or were killed during the war. This report is much too long for publication in any newspaper, and I therefore propose to embody its essential facts and figures in a letter—promising that it brings the record down only to the 30th of June, 1866.

EASTERN AND MIDDLE STATES.

The principal points in this section where Union soldiers are buried are the following: Portsmouth Grove, Rhode Island, 298 graves; New Haven, Connecticut, 345 graves; Cypress Hill Cemetery, near New York City, 3,239 graves; Beverly, New Jersey, 206 graves; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, 3,512 graves. In the Eastern States the graves were reported as generally in good condition; in the Middle States as needing some attention. The Gettysburg Cemetery is inclosed by a substantial stone wall having ornamented iron gates, and each grave is marked with a granite headstone. The total number of bodies buried in the Eastern and Middle States is reported to be about 9,700, of which all but about 1,300 can probably be identified.

MARYLAND.

The principal points in this State where bodies were buried are Antietam, number of graves unknown; Baltimore, 2,467 graves; Annapolis, 2,675 graves; Point Lookout, 3,523 graves; Frederick, about 1,100 graves. Total number buried in the State, say 17,236; of which probably 9,661 can never be identified. The cemeteries at Annapolis and Point Lookout are in excellent order; that at Antietam will eventually contain some 4,000 graves, but is yet very far from being even well begun, and much time must elapse before it is completed.

WASHINGTON AND VIRGINIA.

Here is the great cemetery of Rebellion. A vast work has already been done, under the superintendence of Colonel M. J. Luddington and Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Moore, but very much remains, and the end of the labor will hardly be reached before the end of 1867.

The principal cemeteries already established are as follows: United States Military Asylum cemetery, near Washington, containing 5,717 graves; Harmony, near Washington, 3,251 graves; Union, near Washington, 1,012 graves; Battle, near Washington, 40 graves; Arlington, 9,705 graves; Alexandria, 3,601 graves; Harper's Ferry, 663 graves; Winchester, 3,400 graves; Ball's Bluff, 54 graves; Fredericksburg, 2,442 graves; Seven Pines, 1,335 graves; Cold Harbor, 1,930 graves; Glendale, near Malvern Hill, 1,077 graves; Hampton, 3,141 graves; Belle Isle, 155 graves; Fort Harrison, near Richmond, 746 graves; Oakwood, near Richmond, 210 graves; and Hollywood, near Richmond, 237 graves.

The dead have been disinterred from all points in Maryland and Virginia within a circuit of thirty-five miles from Washington, and removed to the National Cemetery at Arlington. A large number of bodies now lying between the Blue Ridge and the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad, and north of the Rappahannock River are also being removed to Arlington. A vault has been constructed there, near the old family mansion, to which have been removed such scattered bones and disorganized remains from the battle-fields of Bull Run and Manassas as could not be identified for separate burial.

The Fredericksburg Cemetery will ultimately contain at least 15,000 graves, that at Fort Harrison about 4,000, that at Glendale 3,000, and that at Winchester 5,700. One is being established at Culpepper Court-house, to contain 4,000; It is also proposed to establish a very large one at Petersburg; while those at City Point and Point of Rocks will be enlarged. Almost every county in Virginia was the scene of a battle or skirmish, and the bodies now scattered throughout the State are all to be disinterred and buried in conveniently situated cemeteries. For this purpose others will be located at Danville, Lynchburg, Charlottesville, and wherever else it is found necessary.

The whole number of bodies supposed to be buried in Virginia and the District is upward of 100,000, of which upward of 45,000 remained at the date of the report, to be reinterred. Of the total, it is supposed that nearly half can never be identified. The estimated expense of the cemetery work here done up to this time is not far from a million of dollars. The average cost of the reinterment of each body is eight dollars and a half.

THE CAROLINAS.

The chief cemeteries in North Carolina are the following: Wilmington, 2,550 graves; Goldsboro, 1,771 graves; Newbern, 1,352 graves. In South Carolina—Beaufort, 1,354 graves; Hilton Head, 1,000 graves. There are about 500 bodies of Union soldiers in the Salisbury prison pen cemetery, and about 3,000 in that near the Florence stockade. The whole number of bodies supposed to be buried in the two States is 17,885, of which more than half can never be identified—principally those at Florence and Salisbury. The bodies at Salisbury lie in long trenches; and even if—as has been lately reported—a record of burials has been found, the separate bodies can never be identified. Most of the graves at Florence are numbered, and a record was undoubtedly kept, but it has not been found by the United States forces. Should it ever come to light, a considerable proportion of the bodies buried there can probably be identified.

GEORGIA.

In this State it is estimated that some 27,500 bodies of soldiers are buried. Of these 12,912 are at Andersonville, and 1,642 in the trenches of the prison pen at Millen. Cemeteries will be established at Savannah, Marietta and Atlanta, for the re-interment of bodies scattered throughout the State—some 12,500 of whom can probably never be identified.

FLORIDA.

In Florida no steps have been taken to establish national cemeteries. The number of bodies of soldiers buried there is small, and most of them now rest in post cemeteries, where they receive all needful care. The principal one of

there is at Barancas, where there are 504 graves. The whole number of bodies buried in the State is estimated at about 1,200, of which probably not more than 400 can be identified.

ALABAMA.

Two national cemeteries have been established in this State—one at Mobile, expected to contain 750 graves, and another of 865 graves at Montgomery. The lots for these cemeteries were donated by the respective city authorities. The aggregate of soldiers' bodies buried in the State is about 1,730, of which 1,250 can, it is thought, be identified.

MISSISSIPPI.

In this State sites for national cemeteries have been selected at Corinth, Vicksburg, and Natchez, to which will be removed not only the scattered dead throughout the State, but also some from southwestern Tennessee and northwestern Alabama, and all those buried on the west bank of the Mississippi River, between New Madrid, Mo., and Vidalia, La. The cemetery at Natchez will be laid out for 2,000 graves, that at Corinth for 5,500, and that at Vicksburg for 95,000. The whole number of bodies buried in the State is roundly estimated at 11,000, of which not more than 4,000 can ever be identified. Not much had been done at the date of the report, toward laying out cemeteries or removing bodies.

LOUISIANA.

Most of the bodies of Union soldiers buried in this State are in cemeteries where they are well protected. At New Orleans there are 3,103 graves, at Baton Rouge 2,152, at Port Hudson 561. All the bodies buried above Vidalia on the northwest bank of the river are to be removed to Natchez. The whole number resting in the State is estimated at 31,500, of which about two-thirds can probably be identified.

TEXAS.

The number of bodies buried in Texas is small, say about 1,500, of which perhaps 200 can never be identified. The principal graveyards are as follows: Brownsville, 485 graves; Brown Santiago, 245; Camp Ford, 232, and Indianola, 121; Small graveyards are found at various other posts, and but very few bodies will be reinterred.

ARKANSAS.

In this State there are supposed to be about 11,600 soldiers' bodies buried, 5,000 of which it will be impossible, it is thought, to identify. There is a cemetery at Little Rock containing 2,237 graves, and another at Fort Smith with 1,217 graves. The large number of bodies buried at Helena and other points on the Mississippi, will ultimately be removed to the great cemeteries at Memphis and Vicksburg.

TENNESSEE.

The State, next to Virginia, may be spoken of as the graveyard of Rebellion—the bodies of over 67,000 Union soldiers being buried within its limits, over 16,000 of which can never be identified.

The great cemetery at Chattanooga is described as having fine natural advantages. It contains one hundred and seventy-five acres ; is located on ground admirably adapted for the purpose, and substantially enclosed with a fine stone wall ; it is well laid out in graceful paths and beautifully ornamented with flowers and shrubbery ; and a number of handsome monuments have already been erected by relatives and friends of the deceased.

The national cemetery at Stone's River battle-ground is pleasantly situated on high ground four miles west of Murfreesboro. It contains sixteen acres, is laid out in a rectangular form, with diagonal avenues from the corners to the centre, where it is proposed to erect a monument costing \$12,000, and is nearly or quite surrounded by a substantial stone wall, five feet high and two feet thick.

At the national cemetery at Knoxville, containing eight acres, the graves are arranged in ten concentric circles, with paths radiating from the centre. It is neatly fenced ; the graves have been well sodded ; trees, plants, and shrubs have been planted ; the headboards are new, and it is described as one of the most attractive cemeteries of its size in the country.

On the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, about two miles west of Murfreesboro, is a small and neat cemetery containing twenty-nine bodies of privates from Hazen's Brigade, killed in the battle of Stone's River in 1862, viz : First Ohio Volunteer Artillery, Forty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Sixth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, Ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and One Hundred and Tenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. The lot is forty by one hundred feet, and is enclosed by a substantial wall of hewn stone, four feet in height, and two feet in thickness. Each of the graves has a neat headstone of cut limestone, bearing the name, rank and regiment of the soldier buried beneath it. In the centre of the enclosure there is built a substantial and tasteful monument of hewn limestone, in the form of a quadrangular pyramidal shaft, ten feet square at the base, and eleven feet in height, surmounted by a neat cap. There are inscriptions on each of its sides, that on the south face being as follows : "Hazen's Brigade. To the memory of its soldiers who fell at Stone River, December 31, 1862. Their faces toward heaven, their feet to the foe."

The cemetery at Chattanooga will contain, when finished, 10,000 graves ; that of Stone River, 6,000 ; Knoxville, 2,500 ; Nashville, 17,700 ; Memphis, 11,000 ; Shiloh, 3,850 ; Donelson, 2,500 ; Columbia, 1,225. It is estimated that the total cost of these cemeteries will be about one million dollars. The work upon them has been mainly done by Major E. B. Whiteman, under the general direction of Brigadier-General J. L. Donaldson, Chief Quartermaster of the Department, and both these officers are highly praised by General Dana.

KENTUCKY.

The bodies of Union soldiers lie in almost every county of Kentucky, and as there is very little danger that their graves will be desecrated, it has been decided not to remove them to national cemeteries, but to fence and mark the graves where they are, and trust the people to protect and care for them. The whole number of bodies buried in the State is fixed at about 17,000, and the principal cemeteries will be as follows : Louisville, 4,250 graves ; Camp Nelson, 2,176 ; Bowling Green, 1,234 ; and Lexington, 965.

DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO.

This included the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. There are thirty-four points reported in the Department, where the bodies of Union soldiers are buried, the principal of which are the following : Camp Dennison, Ohio, 306 ; Columbus, 364 ; Cincinnati, 698 ; Jackson, 105 ; Indianapolis, 1,220 ; Jeffersonville, 810 ; Chicago, 320 ; Quincy, 213 ; Cairo, 5,915 ; Camp Butler, Springfield, 600. The whole number of bodies interred in the Department is supposed to be 13,545, of which some 5,000 will be removed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

This Military Division embraced Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska and Dakota. The number of soldiers reported as buried in the Department is about 1,400, of which 800 lie at Keokuk, 174 at Davenport, while the others are distributed among about thirty different cemeteries. It is not proposed to disturb many of these bodies, nearly all of which have been identified.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Embraced Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico. The number of soldiers buried in the department is reported at 10,677, of whom 10,417 lie in Missouri, and 260 at various points in Kansas and the Territories. Of those in Missouri 4,774 are at St. Louis and 3,613 at Jefferson Barracks. General Dana believes the number buried in Missouri to be much greater than is reported, and recommends measures to see if the constant crossroad border warfare did not result in larger loss.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Reports were received from twenty-four points on the Pacific slope, giving the burial of 169 Union soldiers. San Francisco did not report, and General Dana says the number buried in the Division must be much larger than the figure given.

THE REBEL DEAD.

The reports under this head are very incomplete. The Commissary General of Prisoners gives the whole number of Rebel prisoners of war who died in Northern prisons as 26,436. General Dana's records mark the burial places of 13,657, as follows : Cypress Hills Cemetery, New York city, 485 ; Johnson's Island, Ohio, 268 ; Camp Dennison, 38 ; Columbus, 2,000 ; Indianapolis, 1,573 ; Chicago, 4,105 ; Camp Butler, 614 ; Rock Island, 1,960 ; Alton, 2,673.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Taking a connected view of the cemeterial operations throughout the United States, so far as reported, it will appear that there were, June 30, 1866, forty-one National Cemeteries either located or established and in operation. They contained 104,528 graves. Ten more were to be established, and the whole number are expected to contain 249,397 graves when finished. A large number of United States soldiers are also buried in four hundred and twelve local cemeteries scattered over the country.

The total number of Union soldiers reported as buried throughout the United States is 341,670. The number of the same which can probably be identified is 202,761, or about three-fifths of the entire number. The number of the same which cannot probably be identified is 128,909, or about two-fifths of the entire number. The whole number of bodies reported as reinterred was 87,664, and it was proposed to reinter 135,881 more, making an aggregate of 223,545, or about two-thirds of the entire number. The average cost of reinterment is about \$0 25 per body—the range being from \$4 08 in Mississippi up to \$14 50 in Kentucky. The aggregate expenditures up to the date of the report was \$1,144,791 61, and the estimates for the year ending on the 30th of June, 1867, were \$1,609,204 48. The report of General Dana closes with a recommendation that the practice of making the graves with wooden headboards be discontinued, and that more permanent material, either iron or stone, be used hereafter. He thinks the sentiment of the nation will not only sustain the expense of this change, but will very soon demand that it be made.

SUICIDES IN CALIFORNIA.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *New York Times*, writing from San Francisco, says :

The mania for suicide seems on the increase, and we have had several very deplorable illustrations recently. Among them I may mention that of Colonel Wainwright, of the United States Ordnance Department, stationed at Benicia Arsenal. The Colonel may be set down as a victim to the theory of Spiritualism. His mind had been so severely and painfully exercised on the subject that he felt that insanity was a mere question of time. He believed that he would in a short time become an inmate of an asylum, hopelessly insane. Laboring under this terrible anticipation he made every preparation—closed all of his public accounts, signing all his papers, accounting for every dollar of public money, wrote letters to all of his friends and family, dressed himself with scrupulous care, in his uniform, with his sword by his side, laid himself down to die alone—after having directed his "orderly" to come to his room at a certain hour next morning, at which hour he was found cold and lifeless. Colonel Wainwright was a polished and elegant gentleman, highly esteemed as an officer and for his private worth and good qualities, and his death cast a gloom over a large circle of warm friends who mourned the loss of so good a man—another victim to that dreadful theory that has robbed society of many an ornament.

The next victim of self-destruction was General Charles S. H. Williams, a distinguished member of the bar, who terminated his life by a pistol-shot at his chambers in this city a few days since. General Williams was formerly from Batavia, N. Y., and came to this country some years since, and by his talents and ability rose to be one of the brightest ornaments—acquired wealth and a great name. He had been a great sufferer from disease of the liver and dyspepsia, which, as we all know, is terribly depressing in its effects upon the mind, and under the influence of this morbid disease he terminated his life by shooting himself through the top of the head, in precisely the same manner as did Colonel Wainwright, which undoubtedly suggested itself to him

from reading the account of Colonel Wainwright's death. Strange to say, General Williams lived four hours with a Derringer pistol bullet buried in his brain, all of which time he was perfectly sensible. By many it is thought the occurrence was accidental, and it is stated than on being questioned on the subject, he declared that it was an accident. It is to be hoped that such was the case, and that he fell not by his own hand.

EARLY BEFORE WASHINGTON.

The following extract from Jubal Early's forthcoming work, published in the *Richmond Examiner*, gives his account of the demonstration on the City of Washington, made by the troops under his command :

The rapid marching, which had broken down a number of the men who were barefooted or weakened by previous exposure, and had been left in the Valley and directed to be collected at Winchester, and the losses in killed and wounded at Harper's Ferry, Maryland Heights, and Monocacy, had reduced my infantry to about eight thousand sand muskets. Of those remaining, a very large number were greatly exhausted by the last two days' marching, some having fallen by sunstroke, and I was satisfied, when we arrived in front of the fortifications, that not more than one-third of my force could have been carried into action. I had about forty pieces of field artillery, of which the largest were twelve-pounder Napoleons, beside a few pieces of horse artillery with the cavalry. McCausland reported the works on the Georgetown pike too strongly manned for him to assault. We could not move to the right or the left without its being discovered from a signal station on the top of the "Soldiers' Home," which overlooked the country, and the enemy would have been enabled to move in his works to meet us.

Under the circumstances, to have rushed my men blindly against the fortifications, without understanding the nature of things, would have been worse than folly. If we had any friends in Washington, none of them came out to give us information, and this satisfied me that the place was not undefended. I knew that troops had arrived from Grant's Army, for prisoners had been captured from Rickett's division of the Sixth corps at Monocacy. From Sharpsburg I had sent a message to Mosby, by one of his men, requesting him to cross the Potomac below Harper's Ferry, cut the railroad and telegraph, and endeavor to find out the condition of things in Washington ; but he had not crossed the river, and I had received no information from him. A Northern paper which was obtained gave the information that Hunter, after moving up the Ohio river in steamboats, was passing over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and I knew that he would be at Harper's Ferry soon, and Imboden had done very little damage to the road west of Martinsburg.

After dark on the 11th, I held a consultation with Major Generals B. Beckinridge, Rodes, Gordon and Ramsour, in which I stated to them the danger of remaining where we were, and the necessity of doing something immediately, as the probability was that the passes of the South Mountain and the fords of the Upper Potomac would soon be closed against us. After interchanging views with them, being very reluctant to abandon the capture of Washington, I determined to make an assault on the enemy's works at daylight next morning, unless some information should be received before that time showing its impracticability, and so informed those officers. During the night a dispatch was received from General Bradley Johnson, from near Baltimore, informing me that he had received information, from a reliable source, that two corps had arrived from General Grant's army, and that his whole army was probably in motion. This caused me to delay the attack until I could examine the works again, and, as soon as it was light enough to see, I rode to the front and found the parapets lined with troops. I had, therefore, reluctantly to give up all hopes of capturing Washington after I had arrived in sight of the dome of the Capitol, and given the Federal authorities a terrible fright.

Grant, in his report, says in regard to the condition of things when I moved toward Washington : "The garrisons of Baltimore and Washington were at this time made up of heavy artillery regiments, hundred days' men, and detachments from the invalid corps." And, in regard to the force of Wallace at Monocacy, he says : "His force was not sufficient to ensure success, but he fought the enemy nevertheless, and although it resulted in a defeat to our arms, yet it detained the enemy and thereby served to enable General Wright to reach Washington with two divisions of the Sixth corps, and the advance of the Nineteenth corps before him." Stanton says in his report : "Here [at Washington] they [we] were met by troops from the Army of the Potomac, consisting of the Sixth corps, under General Wright ; a part of the Eighth corps, under General Gilmore, and a part of the Nineteenth corps, just arrived from New Orleans, under General Emory."

Taking Grant's statement of the troops which had arrived from his army as the most reliable, they were sufficient to hold the works against my troops, at least till others could arrive. But in addition to those which had already arrived, there were the detachments from the Invalid Corps, called, I believe, the Veteran Reserves, (of which I was informed there were about five thousand), the heavy artillery regiments, the hundred days' men, and, I suppose, the part of the Eighth corps mentioned by Stanton. To all these may be added the local troops, or militia, and the Government employees. Some of the Northern papers stated that between Saturday and Monday I could have entered the city ; but Saturday I was fighting at Monocacy, thirty-five miles from Washington, a force which I could not leave in my rear, and after disposing of that force and moving as rapidly as it was possible for me to move, I did not arrive in front of the fortifications until afternoon on Monday, and then my troops were exhausted, and it required time to bring them up into line. I had then made a march, over the circuitous route by Charlottesville, Lynchburg, and Salem, down the valley, and through the passes of the South Mountain, which, notwithstanding the delays in dealing with Hunter's, Sigel's, and Wallace's forces, is, for its length and rapidity, I believe, without a

parallel in this or any other modern war—the unopposed marauding excursion of the freebooter Sherman through Georgia not excepted. My small force had been thrown up to the very walls of the Federal capital, north of a river which could not be forded at any point within forty miles, and with a heavy force and South Mountain in my rear, the passes through which mountain could be held by a small number of troops.

A glance at the map, when it is recollect that the Potomac is a wide river, and navigable to Washington for the largest vessels, will cause the intelligent reader to wonder, not why I failed to take Washington, but why I had the audacity to approach it as I did, with the small force under my command. It was supposed by some, who were not informed of the facts, that I delayed in the lower valley longer than was necessary; but an examination of the foregoing narrative will show that not one moment was spent in idleness, but that every one was employed in making some arrangement, or removing some difficulty in my way, which it was necessary to make or remove, so as to enable me to advance with a prospect of success.

CONGRESS.

Mr. STEVENS' Military Reconstruction bill passed in the House and went to the Senate, where a substitute offered by Mr. SHERMAN was passed. This substitute was subsequently rejected by the House, and a Committee of Conference appointed. The Senate refused a conference, and insisted on its amendments. The House, in return, proposed two important amendments to the Senate bill; the first, offered by Mr. WILSON, being to this effect—that no person excluded from office by the Constitutional Amendment shall take any part in the reorganization of a Rebel State. This was carried. Mr. SHELLABARGER had previously offered a new section, by which it is enacted that until the Rebel States are admitted to representation in Congress, all civil governments they may have shall be provisional only; that at all elections held under provisional authority impartial suffrage shall be allowed, and that no persons shall hold office under provisional governments who are disqualified by the Constitutional Amendment. This section the House incorporated in the bill; and the bill in this shape was agreed to and sent to the Senate, which finally concurred in the House amendment. So the bill now goes to the PRESIDENT for signature.

Mr. WILSON's bill for temporarily increasing 33 1/3 per cent. the pay of Army officers was passed in the Senate with amendments. These amendments comprise—First, an additional section, that military storekeepers shall have the rank of captain, and that post chaplains may be appointed by the PRESIDENT, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to rank next below a major; second, an alteration of the first section, making the increase count for two years from July, 1866, instead of July, 1867; third, the striking out of the section directing the Freedmen's Bureau officers to prevent whipping and maiming; fourth, the striking out of the last section, which provides for the disbandment of all the Militia in the Rebel States.

The Senate also passed the bill in relation to officers of the Regular Army appointed from the Volunteer service, providing that Regular officers shall have, by brevet, the highest rank they held as Volunteers, and that in computing their time of service, the time they served as Volunteers shall be counted. It also passed the bill for the relief of certain drafted men, which provides that the Secretary of War shall pay the men who, having put substitutes into the service, were again drafted and entered the service. As passed by the House, it gives \$300 instead of \$100. The bill in regard to national cemeteries was passed with amendments which go the House for concurrence.

The "Military Academy Appropriation bill was also passed with amendments, upon which likewise the House must act. The proviso that no money shall be appropriated under the bill for the pay or subsistence of any cadet from any State lately in rebellion until that State shall have been readmitted, and that no money shall be expended under it or in violation of the law prescribing an oath of office, etc., was stricken out as unnecessary, because already embodied in existing laws. An amendment passed was an addition relieving the Chaplain of the Academy from academic duties, that he may devote his whole time to the moral and religious training of the cadets.

Mr. WILSON reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, with amendments, the bill providing for the appointment of committees of officers for the several States named, to hear and decide upon the validity of claims for quartermaster's stores, etc., furnished by loyal persons to the United States Army during the late Rebellion. The amendments include Ohio and Indiana, with Virginia as directed by the bill; substitute the name of Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. AXES, of the Army, in place of Captain A. R. EDDY, of the Quartermaster's Department, on the Committee for Tennessee; provide for the filling of vacancies on the committees, and provide further details for the operation of the committees. Mr. LANE reported from the same committee the House joint resolution extending to the Court of Claims jurisdiction in cases of claims for quartermaster's stores furnished the force of General LEW. WALLACE during the MORGAN raid through Indiana and Ohio during the Summer of 1863.

After four years of debate the League Island bill was passed, and has received the signature of the PRESIDENT. Its passage was strenuously but unavailingly resisted by Messrs. FOSTER, DIXON, RIDDLE, and a few others. The bill, as passed, authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to receive and accept from the city authorities of the city of Philadelphia the title to League Island and the adjacent marsh land, to be held for naval purposes, provided that the title be recommended by a Board of officers to be appointed by the PRESIDENT; and provided further, that if League Island be selected, the navy-yard at Philadelphia shall be dispensed with and disposed of by the United States as the public convenience will admit.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, presented a joint resolution to facilitate the settlement of accounts of disbursing officers, which was passed. It repeals so much of an act of 1862 as provides that accounts shall be rendered direct to the proper accounting officer, and provides that all vouchers shall be sent to the bureaus to which they belong, to be there examined and afterward passed upon by the proper accounting officer of the Treasury. Mr. MORGAN introduced a resolution, which was considered and agreed to, requesting the Secretary of War to communicate to the Senate the report of General NEWTON, of the Engineers, in relation to the encroachments in the harbor of New York.

It is reported that the Senate Military Committee have had under consideration the military nominations, and have passed thus far but very few. The chances are, it is said, that a large number of them will be rejected. The Committee are instituting rigid inquiry into the character of those made by the PRESIDENT against the wishes of Secretary STANTON, and unless their record is good they will be rejected.

The debate in the House on General SCHENCK's bill to equalize bounties was very lively. General SCHENCK said that the Committee had ascertained to its entire satisfaction that the bill in its present shape would not incur an expenditure on the part of the Government exceeding a hundred millions of dollars. Owing to the provisions of the second section, which deducts all previous bounties, including those paid by any State, county, or other municipal or voluntary association, the bill was opposed by the delegations from Massachusetts, New York, and other States which gave large bounties. The bill finally passed by a vote of 95 to 68. Every member from Massachusetts and New York voted against the measure, except four from the latter State. Only one from Pennsylvania voted for the bill. The whole Western delegation favored the measure, except one or two members. The bill, as it passed, gives \$8 33 per month for each month's service during the war, to each soldier, sailor, and marine, deducting all bounties or annuities previously allowed, and excluding all substitutes or captured prisoners of war who enlisted into our Army, and all those who were discharged at their own request prior to April 19, 1865, unless such discharge was obtained to re-enlist or to accept promotion. It repeals the main sections of the act of July 23, 1866, but permits the papers and evidence already filed under that act to be used in the settlement of the claims under this present act, but deducts all moneys paid claimants under the law of last year. The bill is substantially the same as that passed by the House at the last session, but which failed to be considered by the Senate. It now goes to the Senate for concurrence, but it is believed it will share the fate of its predecessor.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was passed without amendment. The Senate's amendment to the Invalid Pension bill was concurred in. A resolution of the Illinois Legislature in reference to a Navy-yard at Mound City was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. A resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to grant the use of guns for the trial of the Ridgeway Battery was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. A resolution directing the Secretary of War to survey both sides of the Mississippi River at the Des Moines Rapids was referred to the Committee on Commerce. A communication from the Secretary of War, with the reports of the Chief Engineers, relative to the survey of the Plattsburgh harbor, the Kennebec and Penobscot rivers, and Hell Gate, New York, was referred to the Committee on Commerce. Mr. PAINE's Militia bill was taken up, and recommitted. The Army Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, reported to House and passed.

The PRESIDENT has approved the bill authorizing the payment of prize money to the officers and enlisted men of the Signal Corps of the Army, who performed duty under Admiral FARRAGUT, while the fleet was engaged in action in Mobile Bay on the 15th of August, 1864.

Mr. BINGHAM, moved to correct the journal in the entry in reference to the death of SAMUEL DOWNEY, described as the last surviving soldier of the Revolutionary War, by making it read, "the last surviving soldier of the Revolutionary War who was borne upon the Pension Rolls." The correction was made. The Secretary of War was di-

rected to communicate all correspondence between the Commandant of the United States Arsenal at Augusta, Ga., and the President of the Augusta and Summerville Railroad Company, in reference to the extension of that road to the Arsenal.

The following bills, etc., reported from the Naval Committee were passed: The Senate joint resolution to extend aid and facilities to citizens of the United States engaged in the survey of a route for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien; the House bill to render applicable to seamen of the United States Navy and marines the provision relating to pensions in the Appropriation bill of July 28, 1866; the House bill to establish the offices of master engineer, master machinist, master carpenter, master blacksmith, master boilermaker, master plumber, master caulk, master painter, master sailmaker, master laborer, and naval storekeeper in the United States Navy-Yards. The salary attached to these offices is \$1,500; the House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to grant the use of two 11-inch Dahlgren guns to JOHN RIDGEWAY of Boston, for the trial of his revolving battery; the House bill directing the Secretary of the Navy to distribute as prize money \$190,000, the value of the piratical steamer Alabama, to Commodore Winslow and the officers and crew of the Kearsarge, which destroyed the Alabama on the 19th day of June, 1864. This last bill gave rise to some discussion, in the course of which Mr. RICE explained the principles of the bill. If the Alabama had been taken into port as a prize, the captors would be entitled to her full value, but as the Alabama, after a contest which had reflected the greatest honor on the American Navy, had been sent to the bottom by the Kearsarge, there was no means of compensating the officers and crew of the Kearsarge, except by passing this bill.

A large number of bills granting pensions were passed. Mr. GRISWOLD, from the Naval Committee, reported the bill for the payment of \$84,000 to JAMES PELTON, contractor, for building United States gunboats. Before taking a vote upon it the morning hour expired, and the bill went over until the next day.

THE correspondent of the London *Times* from China says that the viceroys of the southern part of the coast have entered into a scheme for their own increase of power against the greater present advantages of a rival. They have appropriated about £1,000,000 sterling for building an arsenal and several gunboats, the whole concern to be in the hands of two Frenchmen. The ships are at first to be officered by foreigners, but after six years these are to be supplanted by Chinese. There are some flaws in this project. The sum allotted is not sufficient, and when the time comes for a transfer of command, it may not be so easy to shake off the foreigners. It is for the interest of outside barbarians to have the hands of the Chinese authorities strengthened; and nowhere is this more necessary than in Foochow, Swatow, and Amoy, where this new scheme is to be begun. The population in that part of the country have a pleasant way of going armed to till the fields, village being divided against village, and district, against district. A man going to plough deposits his gun and sword in a corner of the field, and recreates himself between whiles with a pitched battle with the man in the next plot, who belongs to another family, with whom his own family are at deadly feud. . . . "One cannot help noticing how the history of India is being slowly and gradually reproduced in China. An Englishman has charge of the arsenal at Nankin, and other Englishmen are teaching the Viceroy's troops the rudiments of drill. An Englishman commands a small disciplined corps at Ningpo; and now Frenchmen are about to establish an arsenal and gunboats at Foochow. Officers of the same two nations disciplined the troops and officered the guns of rival satraps in India. Is the result to be the same?"

ALTHOUGH the activity in the shops at Chatham is such that more workmen than are now employed could be kept busy, an order just issued directs the discharge of a number, for the sole reason that the amount allowed by the Treasury for artisans' wages will be expended before the close of the year.

THE first of a number of armor-plated frigates for the Japanese Government has just been finished at the Soye building, near Toulon. She is called the *Tsurio*, and cost 3,500,000 francs. By the special permission of the Minister of Marine, six guns, 350 to 450-pounders, and costing 60,000 francs each, are comprised in the contract.

A CURIOUS result of universal liability to service has been mentioned by Baron DALWICH, in the Darmstadt Chamber of Representatives. It is that in a thousand German enterprises "beyond the sea" there are hardly more than two or three Prussians engaged. Their liability to serve in the army prevents them from leaving the country till they are too old to be enterprising.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS SINCE FEBRUARY 11, 1867.

FEBRUARY 11.—As soon as the recruits ordered by Special Orders No. 66, February 7, 1867, from this office, to be sent to the regiments and batteries serving in the Department of the Potomac, have been forwarded, the Superintendent-General Recruiting Service will prepare a detachment of one hundred and twenty-eight recruits of the General Service, U. S. A., which are or may from time to time become disposable at the General Recruiting Depots, and forward it, under proper charge, to report to the Commanding General Department of Dakota, Fort Snelling, Minnesota, for assignment to the Twenty-second U. S. Infantry.

First Lieutenant A. G. Brady, Forty-third U. S. Infantry (V. R. C.), is hereby relieved from duty in the Bureau of R. F. and A. L., and will proceed, without delay, to join his regiment in the Department of the Lakes.

FEBRUARY 12.—As soon as the recruits ordered by Special Orders No. 72, February 11, 1867, from this office, to be sent to the Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, serving in the Department of Dakota, have been forwarded, the Superintendent-General Recruiting Service will prepare a detachment of one hundred and ten recruits, three drummers and three fifers, of the General Service, U. S. A., which are or may from time to time become disposable at General Recruiting Depots, and forward it, under proper charge, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to report to the Commanding General Department of the Missouri, for assignment to the Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry.

First Lieutenant Samuel L. Barr, Fifth U. S. Infantry, will proceed, without delay, taking with him the enlisted men and records of Company F, Fifth U. S. Infantry, now at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, and report to the Commanding General Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for orders.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted Lieutenant-Colonel George P. Buell, Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George H. Higbee, Eleventh U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 13, January 21, 1867, from Headquarters Department of the Potomac, is hereby extended ten days.

Post Chaplain A. Wright will, upon the expiration of time for which he was authorized in Paragraph 10, Special Orders No. 640, December 26, 1866, from the Adjutant-General's Office, to absent himself from his post on duty connected therewith, report in person to the Commanding General Department of the Plate, at Omaha, Nebraska Territory, for orders. Permission to delay reporting for fifteen days is hereby granted him.

FEBRUARY 13.—Leave of absence for thirty days is hereby granted First Lieutenant E. H. Parsons, Twelfth U. S. Infantry.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George L. Gillespie, Jr., Corps of Engineers, will, upon the completion of his present duties on the staff of Major-General Sheridan, Commanding Department of the Gulf, report for duty to the Chief of Engineers.

Permission to delay ten days in reporting to his company, as directed in Special Orders No. 65, February 6, 1867, from this office, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Ebenezer W. Stone, Twenty-first U. S. Infantry.

The permission to delay joining his regiment granted Second Lieutenant Augustus R. Egbert, Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 40, January 24, 1867, from this office, is hereby extended sixty days.

FEBRUARY 14.—Leave of absence is hereby granted the following officers:

Major George P. Ihrie, Paymaster, for twenty days, to date from March 22, 1867.

Brevet Captain Richard Robins, Eleventh U. S. Infantry, for thirty days, at the expiration of which he will join his present regiment in the Department of the Potomac.

Second Lieutenant Edward Donovan, Forty-first U. S. Infantry, for thirty days.

FEBRUARY 15—Captain A. G. Tassin, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, is hereby assigned to Company I, of that regiment.

As soon as the recruits ordered by Special Orders No. 75, February 12, 1867, from this office, to be sent to the Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry, serving in the Department of the Missouri, have been forwarded, the Superintendent-General Recruiting Service will prepare detachments of convenient size of the recruits which are or may from time to time become disposable at the General Recruiting Depots, and forward them successively until the requisite number is completed, under proper charge, to Little Rock, Arkansas, to be reported to the Commanding General Department of the Arkansas, who will assign them to the regiments and batteries as specified below: 1. Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, 236 recruits; 2. Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry, 315 recruits; 3. Battery G, Fifth U. S. Artillery, 50 recruits required, to be not less than five feet seven inches in height.

The telegraphic order of the 13th instant, from Headquarters Armies of the U. S. granting Second Lieutenant Gordon Winslow, Thirty-third U. S. Infantry, leave of absence for thirty days, is hereby confirmed.

The Superintendent-General Recruiting Service will detain the detachment of two hundred and fifty recruits now under orders to join the Second U. S. Artillery, serving in the Military Division of the Pacific, until assured that the transit across the Isthmus can be made without danger from contagious disease.

FEBRUARY 16—Leave of absence for ten days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant L. M. Hughes, Thirty-sixth U. S. Infantry.

The permission to delay joining his regiment granted Captain William Thompson, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 20, January 12, 1867, from this office, is hereby extended until April 1, 1867.

FEBRUARY 18—Leave of absence is hereby granted the following officers:

Captain W. A. Crafts, Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry, until February 28, 1867.

Brevet Captain Isaac Arnold, Ordnance Department, for thirty days, to take effect at such time as his services can best be spared from his present duties.

Captain W. W. Webb, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, will per-

form Captain Arnold's duties during his absence, in addition to his own.

The permission to delay joining his regiment granted First Lieutenant J. C. De Gress, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, (colored), in Special Orders No. 61, February 4, 1867, from this office, is hereby extended ten days.

Leave of absence for sixty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is hereby granted First Lieutenant John Hunter, Tenth U. S. Infantry.

OBITUARY.

PROFESSOR BACHE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following circular on the occasion of the death of Professor Bache:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, February 19, 1867.

In the death of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, Professor Bache, the department mourns the loss of one of its most valuable and most highly-cherished officers. His death occurred at Newport, R. I., on the 17th instant, in his sixty-first year.

No man within the present generation was more widely known in the walks of practical science; none has been so closely identified with collateral service in the various public departments.

Alexander Dallas Bache was born in Philadelphia in April, 1806. He graduated at the Military Academy in 1825, and there remained a year as assistant professor. Subsequently, having resigned from the Corps of Engineers, he filled at intervals until the year 1843 an important chair in the University of Pennsylvania. Within the same period he was during five years President of Girard College, and matured the system of education adopted for the Philadelphia High School, yielding to that object time for examining the principles of systematic education in Europe. His devotion to practical science, and his abilities as an administrative officer being well known, Professor Bache was appointed, in December, 1843, to the vacant post of Superintendent of the Coast Survey. Under his direction that great national work has been eminent, no less for its abundant results than for its high scientific character, which has won the approbation of the leading learned bodies of the world, among whom his name has long been held in honor. He possessed by nature the qualities most conducive to success in the management of widely-extended public interests. Invariably mild and forbearing toward those serving under his direction, his unremitting energies and untiring patience were as invariably given to the accomplishment of the service in view. His sympathy with the efforts of others, and readiness to give credit to their exertions, secured a cordial spirit of co-operation. Sagacity, perfect freedom from bias, and constant activity within the sphere of his public duties, strongly marked his relations with this department. He was a member of the Lighthouse Board, and participated in its organization; a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, and over the valued associate of leading men to whom are committed questions in regard to matters of public utility. His advice was eagerly sought in the determination of many local and general facilities to further the interests of commerce and navigation.

That the deceased Superintendent had become illustrious in America and in Europe is due to the steady devotion of his great talents to the service of the people. His genial disposition attracted the love of associates and of subordinates; his wisdom commanded their respect. He leaves us a name of unsullied purity, and a memory that adds lustre to the many public records upon which it is borne.

As a tribute to his memory, the Coast Survey office will be draped in black, and will be closed on the day of the funeral.

LAST Friday evening the officers at Fort Hamilton gave another one of those social hops with which they have been enlivening the Winter evenings, while at the same time they have afforded their friends an opportunity of dancing to the fine music furnished by the band of the First U. S. Artillery. Among the invited guests present at the hop last week were Brigadier-General Brooke Postley, commanding the Cavalry brigade of the First division, and Majors Kent and Traphagen and Captain Davis, of his staff. We are glad to see this interchange of courtesies between the officers of the Army and the National Guard, believing as we do that our citizen soldiers will find it pleasing as well as profitable to associate with gentlemen who make the service their profession.

THE following changes have been made in the recruiting officers of the Forty-second regiment Infantry: The rendezvous at Rochester, Elmira and Providence, have been broken up, and Lieutenant Hogarty ordered to Portland, Maine; Lieutenant Risley to Portsmouth, N. H., and Lieutenant Wilkinson to Hartford, Ct.

Three full companies of this regiment have been filled up, and the fourth is being organized. Non-commissioned officers, who wish the position in this new regiment, should enlist at once.

ENVY AND COURAGE.—The envy that grudges the successes for which it lacks the courage to contend was well rebuked by the French Marshal Lefèvre. One of his friends, expressing the most unbounded admiration at his magnificent mansion and exquisite culinary appliances, exclaimed at the end of every phrase: "How fortunate you are!" "I see you envy me," said the marshal. "But come you shall have all that I possess at a much cheaper rate than I myself paid for it; step with me into the court yard. You shall let me fire twenty musket shots at you at the distance of thirty paces, and if I fail to bring you down all that I have is yours. What! you refuse?" said the marshal, seeing that his friend demurred. "Know that before I reached my present eminence I was obliged to stand more than a thousand musket shots; and, by my faith, those who pulled the triggers were nothing like thirty paces from me."

LIEUTENANT J. S. Newberry, of the Twelfth Infantry, committed suicide at the Ballard House, Richmond, on the 18th inst.

BREVET Brigadier-General G. H. Crozman, U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster of the Department, has been ordered to repair to New Haven, Conn., on business connected with the public service. After completing the duty assigned him, he will return to Philadelphia.

CAPTAIN F. W. Liedtke, Eighteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, has been mustered-out and honorably discharged the service of the United States, to date January 7, 1867.

THE Steamer arrived at Washington on the 18th instant. She was ordered to Alexandria, Egypt, in December, and on the 21st of that month took on board John H. Surratt as a prisoner, and sailed for this continent the same day. She touched at Lisbon, which port she left on the 8th of January. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, William A. Jeffers; Lieutenant-Commander, James O'Kane and Henry Picking; Surgeon, John C. Spear; Paymaster, J. D. F. Barton; Captain's Clerk, C. M. McLeod; Paymaster's Steward, Herman Davis; Surgeon's Steward, Charles O. Brown; First Assistant Engineer, Henry L. Snyder; Midshipmen, F. M. Hendrix, C. W. Breed, F. M. Barber, J. E. Noel, S. Hubbard, L. E. Cheney, E. V. Rowe, E. L. Amory, F. S. Newell, and H. Nichols.

NAVY-YARD, NEW YORK.—The *Portsmouth* sailing sloop-of-war is now in the dry-dock repairing. She is to be fitted out for a school ship. The *Susquehanna* sailed on the 16th instant from this station, and has since arrived at Hampton Roads. The *Dan* sailed on the 19th instant for George's Banks, to place a buoy. The Supply steamer *Menphis* will sail to-day for Port Royal. The *Wampanoag* has been testing her engines, boilers, pipes, valves, etc., by running alongside of the dock. Her engines are said to work favorably. The *Pawnee* sailed on the 16th instant from Brooklyn Yard, destined for Brazil.

THE steamer *Resaca*, Commander J. M. Bradford, arrived at Rio de Janeiro, December 25th last, all well.

THE steamer *Unadilla*, Lieutenant-Commander Baker, arrived at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, February 1st.

THE steamer *De Soto* arrived at Bridgetown Barbadoes, January 31st last; all on board were well.

THE side-wheel steamer *Winooski*, 10, was coaling at Trinidad, February 13th.

THE famous ex-rebel steamer *Sumter* has been lost in the North Sea.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

A LETTER FROM MR. WOODBURY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—Your issue of the 2d instant contains portion of my chapter on the battle of Fredericksburg, with the note, which purports to give a report of an alleged conversation between Generals Meade and Lee. This report was received from a perfectly reliable source. But after the book was printed, and while I was preparing the index, I received a note from my informant, to the effect that General Meade disavowed a certain part of the conversation, and gave another version of it. It was too late to correct the text, and, upon consultation with the gentleman from whom I received the information, it was thought best to make the correction in the next edition of the book.

General Meade now states—as I understand—that the conversation between himself and General Lee was as follows:—"When I said to General Lee that I had pierced his line at Fredericksburg, and might have defeated him if I had been supported, he replied, that I had only entered a gap between two of his divisions, and that he had reserves with which he could have easily driven me back. It was because of this gap, which he had ordered to be closed, that General Lee spoke of the want of discipline in the Southern army."

This statement essentially weakens the strength of any argument drawn from General Lee's admission of the effect of General Meade's attack upon his lines. It does not invalidate the main point which I wish to make, viz.: that General Meade would have been successful if he had been fully and promptly supported. General Meade himself has declared this as his own opinion, in the most unequivocal manner. In justice to him, however, I desire to make the above correction, and would ask for it a place in your paper.

Very truly yours,

AUGUSTUS WOODBURY.

PROVIDENCE, February 8, 1867.

THE ELEVENTH BRIGADE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—One of your correspondents, in speaking of the Second division National Guard, does injustice to at least one excellent and faithful officer. Permit me, as one who has served in the Eleventh brigade as private and officer, and through the war as a volunteer, to correct an implication against the abilities of Brigadier-General Jesse C. Smith. This officer should in no way be classed among those whom it has been found necessary to retire for the good of the National Guard. His activity and care for the improvement of our State Militia are well known. Those who are well competent to judge, having served under him, can vouch for his untiring energy and able measures tending toward the good of the brigade, a brigade raised by his own exertions, and one ranking among the finest in the State. You are laboring nobly to encourage our State National Guard, and wish to see good officers placed in command, but I am sure you desire to do justice to those who have faithfully and successfully managed their commands. I would state that I have been in no way connected with the Eleventh brigade since the Rebellion.

EX-VOLUNTEER.

BROOKLYN, February 20, 1867.

FIELD OFFICERS' COURT AND GARRISON COURTS-MARTIAL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—The communication signed "K," in your paper of January 26, 1867, touches a matter of considerable importance to the discipline of the Army, and, with your permission, I will make a few remarks on the same subject.

The prohibition of Regimental and Garrison Courts-martial contained in Sec. 7, Act of July 17, 1862, should undoubtedly be revoked. Such courts are valuable as schools of instruction for young officers, inciting in them a desire for thorough knowledge of the legal part of the profession, and they present a much less arbitrary method of trial than that by one officer. It has been seriously questioned whether the latter plan was judicious or necessary even in the field. It should be materially modified if retained. At posts where there is no field officer, the only legal trial is by General Court-martial; and it is held that, under the law, field officers of the staff corps cannot be detailed to try enlisted men of their own corps; hence enlisted men at arsenals, or any post where no field officer is stationed, can only be tried by General Court-martial.

The sixty-sixth Article of War contains the authority to assemble Garrison Courts. I think it should be modified so as to give authority to convene such courts at posts where the troops are not of different corps. It would be a measure of economy and furnish means for prompt trial and punishment for petty offences.

In order to punish a private legally, under present laws, the commander of a post must prefer charges and send them to the department commander, 400 or 500 miles away. The latter orders prisoners, witnesses and guard to his headquarters, where a General Court-martial is assembled. The prisoner is tried, sent back, and about two months after committing the offence he receives his sentence. Having been in the guard-house during the whole time, he has already received ample punishment for the misdemeanor. A Garrison Court would have tried him in two hours, punishment would have been prompt, the man would appreciate it thoroughly, discipline would be improved, and the Government would save over \$500.

POST COMMANDER.

PRIZE MONEY FOR NEW ORLEANS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—It is now nearly five years since Farragut's fleet passed the forts, destroyed the enemy's fleet, captured New Orleans, and took possession of a fleet of steamers and sailing vessels and other valuable property belonging to the Rebel government, at New Orleans. For the enemy's fleet destroyed, the law undoubtedly allows the victors head-money; and for the captured vessels prize money, whatever may be said of the coal and other property seized on shore. Many of the vessels were taken into Government service, and have since been sold at auction for the benefit of the Government. How is it, then, that no prize money has been awarded for this, one of the pioneer naval fights of the war, and that there is no talk of awarding any, while we hear of the distribution of prize money for many subsequent fights? There are many old sailors in the service, who served through the war without bounty and had no other opportunity for obtaining prize money, who are much discontented at the delay. It seems to me, with a prize fund, according to the Secretary's report, of over eleven millions of dollars, and an unexpended balance of income from it last year of \$256,000 after paying all pensions, that an appropriation might be granted to give the heroes of New Orleans their just due. I wish, Mr. Editor, you would put this matter in a forcible light before your readers.

Yours, truly,
ONE OF THEM.

PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—With many of the ideas in the article with the above heading, which I find in the New York Times of 31st January, I quite agree; but in some points I beg to differ. The present system of compensation to officers is undoubtedly objectionable. A fixed annual salary, as in the Navy, is certainly preferable, provided the amount is graduated, not only by the rank and length of service of the officer, but by the importance of the duties and extent of the responsibilities imposed upon him.

In time of peace (and it is for peace time that pay should be regulated, as being, it is to be hoped, the usual condition), there are few officers, comparatively, serving "in the field." At all events, there are many officers serving in the immediate vicinity of towns and cities, and so serving in the ordinary course of their duties. Our six regiments of artillery are much more pleasantly stationed than the infantry or cavalry troops on the Western frontier; but I do not see that it is proposed to dock the artillery pay on that account. Paymasters do not serve with troops, and when their duties require them to pay troops in garrison in our harbor forts, they are necessarily stationed in the neighboring city, and, as far as my experience goes, they have enough to do, not to mention their large moneyed responsibilities. Engineer officers, too, do not serve "in the field" in time of peace, and their duties in charge of the construction of harbor defence and improvements do not call them to fight Indians or to serve with troops, yet it is new to hear them charged with being free of duty or idling in cities. I think the word *swarms*, as applied to the number of officers doing duty in the large cities, is an exaggeration. There are no more than are necessary, unless the work of recruiting, paying and supplying the Army is abandoned.

No bill or scale of payment can be framed which can fully meet every case; but when the professed object of one is to equalize, it should not practically cause outrageous inequalities. Under this proposed law of Mr. Wilson's an engineer officer, not serving with troops, but doing his legitimate and ordinary duty in the construction of fortifications, will receive, as commuted rations, several hundred per annum less than an artillery officer of equal rank and length of service commanding a harbor fort, the latter occupying handsome public quarters, which at least offset the "commutation" of the former.

If the officers doing "fancy duty," and "idling in cities," board at Willard's or the Fifth-avenue, they certainly won't save any of their pay at present rates of board.

The truth is, Mr. Editor, that the present pay is insufficient. The writer, with a family to feed, clothe and educate, finds himself comparatively poorer than ten years ago, though in that time his rank and pay have been considerably increased, and he is certain that the duties he is required to perform, while "doing fancy duty and idling in a city," would not be undertaken by a civilian for double his entire pay and emoluments. K.

THE NEW NAVY BILL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—It appears to me, there are two sections of the new Department bill recently introduced by Mr. Grimes that are particularly objectionable, and if I can judge by the remarks around me, they meet the disapproval of the service generally. I allude to the section depriving commanding officers of the power of convening summary courts; and that other section, taking from Congress and placing in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy the power of regulating the assimilated rank of staff and line officers. I have not yet heard a single staff or line officer favor this last proposition. If there is anything that should be firmly fixed and established by law, it is the relative rank of the staff and line—especially now that it is a received axiom, that the pay of all officers should be regulated by their assimilated rank. It is too great a power to be left to the caprice of any one man.

With regard to the abolition of the power to convene summary courts, I would ask, what is proposed to replace them? Are we to go back to old laws and the customs and usages of the sea service—for which see the "Early Naval Laws," published in the JOURNAL of February 9th. It appears to me, instead of taking away from officers entitled to command the power of convening summary courts, there should be given to commanders of vessels, when acting singly on special service, authority to convene general courts for the trial of offences for which the summary courts have not power to award an adequate punishment. A. B. C.

THE CAUSE OF DESERTIONS IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—The cause of desertions from the Regular Army seems to be still but little understood by those to whom the nation must look for a remedy in this respect. Having no personal grievances to complain of, my opinion as to the principal cause of desertion from the Army in this part of the United States cannot be influenced by private motives, but is given only because it is thought that the opinion of an old soldier on this matter might be thought worthy of consideration by those in whose power it is to arrest that evil. The number of desertions being particularly large at posts in the interior, it is thought by many that the inducement of the mines, the shiftless disposition of the men or other trifling matters, are the causes for men deserting. Now it is understood that few men desert but in a case of dire extremity. Every man realizes perfectly the obligations he incurs when enlisting, and the serious consequences of the act of desertion; but few men desert who have not manfully resisted the temptation to better their circumstances months previous to committing that crime; scarcely any who have not suffered until feeling compelled to accept the alternative of choosing one evil to escape a greater one.

Now, let the reader imagine a young man, attracted by the pomp and circumstance of soldiering, tempted by the bright uniform and cheering music of military bands, prospect of promotion, etc.—let the reader imagine this young man as enlisting at the recruiting depot at San Francisco, and follow him in the progress of his military existence. The young man, after having been kept at the depot for some time, is very anxious to be sent to join his company and to begin soldiering; he is at last sent off to some post in Nevada, Idaho, or Montana, into the frightful solitude of rocks and sagebrush in Summer, or the Siberian snows of the Winter. From the moment of his arrival at the post, he is taught to cease imagining himself a soldier. In his military future he is to suffer all the hardships of a soldier's life to the maximum point of endurance, without any of its privileges. He receives a musket without ever being taught how to use it; is posted on guard without receiving any instructions in his duties, and is turned out to work when not on guard—to work, drudge, work, with spade shovel or fork—to imitate Hood. The every-day order is, as soon as you can get your belts off, on being relieved from guard (after having suffered a sleepless night on account of standing post, and suffering the fierce cold of Winter in an old Sibley tent as guard-house), go to work, work, work. Some men receive extra duty pay, and some don't, the latter being obliged to work, rain or shine, in addition to the exposure, every other day as sentries, to the hardship of a sleepless night.

Posts on the frontier are so poorly garrisoned that the number of men at most of them is not equal to the work necessary to be done; and as done it must be with what force there is present, muscles and bones are tasked accordingly. Add to all this the absence of all vegetables, butter, etc., which leaves the men dependent on the Army rations of pork, beans, flour, coffee, and sugar, intermingled with rations of fresh beef only. What must be the man's thoughts and feelings contrasted with those under the influence of which he enlisted? Laughing, singing, and cheerful conversation is seldom heard among men so situated, and time drags along heavy, monotonous, and sad, never enlivened by the excitement always attending a soldier's life, and for the love of which two-thirds of the men now in the Army have enlisted.

Men thus treated considered that they had failed in their object when enlisting, and thoughts of desertion or getting drunk at the first opportunity suggest themselves as diversions from so doleful, unprofitable, and aimless an existence. It is well understood that the kind of duty performed is necessary, but would it not be an act of justice to relieve the men on duty at these posts at least once a year? Only give the men to understand that there will

be a relief, a change for the better in their condition, at some period not too distant, and they will all cheerfully put up with present hardships. But to doom a number of men to disappointment and prolonged privations, promising to last while they are in the service, because their company commander may have incurred the displeasure of his department commander, and on whom duty at one of these posts is imposed as a punishment, is simply an injustice to the men and a positive injury to the service. A system of relieving this sort of posts by fresh troops every twelve months, or their reservation for penal colonies for refractory or insubordinate soldiers, would, in a great measure, tend to abate this evil of desertion.

F. G.

NEVADA, January 10, 1867.

BOUNTIES TO REGULARS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—Permit me to make a few brief remarks through the columns of your paper, in regard to men who enlisted in the United States Army in 1860, for the period of five years, and who served their term of service faithfully during the late Rebellion. The men never received any bounty as others did who served less time, and when their term of service expired and they re-enlisted, no more bounties were given.

I deem it a deep injustice to these men who served the United States as faithfully as those who received said bounties, that they should be deprived and excluded from the act granting an equalization of bounties.

SUBSCRIBER.

FORT S. NEW MEXICO, January 27, 1866.

TWENTIETH U. S. INFANTRY.

The Twentieth U. S. Infantry, Brevet Brigadier-General and Lieutenant-Colonel L. D. Watkins commanding (with the exception of Company B, Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Bates commanding, which was left in West Virginia), left Camp Grant, near Richmond, Va., where it has long been stationed, on the 13th ult., for New Orleans, La., taking cars to Norfolk, at which point it met the steamer Missouri from New York, embarked on the 14th and sailed on the 15th ult., arriving and getting aground on the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi, on the 23d.

A severe gale was encountered the day after the regiment passed Cape Hatteras, which became violent enough at night to break over the ship after the engine was disabled, washing the quartermaster's horse and boxes of company property overboard.

The engine was repaired without going into Savannah under sail, as it was first thought it would be necessary to do, but the ship was much delayed, and so much out of the course that the Bahama were passed on their eastern shore, the vessel going through Providence Channel to the Gulf Stream, and up that around the Florida coast. The weather was rough during the most of the voyage, which was a longer one than usual, and prolonged by remaining on the bar till the 27th, on which day the regiment arrived at New Orleans in the steamboat Agnes, which was sent down by General Sheridan to take the troops up. On disembarking, the companies present—except E and K, left at the boat to take charge of the property—marched to Greenville, encamping near Sedgwick Hospital, where the offices in camp were very courteously and hospitably treated by those of the Thirty-ninth Infantry recruiting there. On the 28th ult. the commanding officer was ordered to designate the companies to be sent to the various posts then garrisoned by the Eighteenth U. S. Colored Troops and Tenth U. S. Colored Artillery (heavy), ordered to be mustered out; and, pursuant to such order, the following assignment of companies was made, viz.: Company A, Brevet Captain J. H. Patterson, First Lieutenant, commanding; and Company E, Brevet Captain Wm. Fletcher, First Lieutenant, commanding, with headquarters at Baton Rouge, La. Company H, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Cutts, Jr., Captain commanding; Second Lieutenant C. B. Clarke, to Shreveport, La. Company C, Second Lieutenant William Hawley commanding, to Marshall, Texas. Company D, Second Lieutenant Stanton Weaver commanding, to Jefferson, Texas. The two latter posts reported to the post at Shreveport, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Cutts commanding. Company G, Brevet Major E. R. Parry, Captain commanding; Second Lieutenant Thomas Latchford; and Company K, First Lieutenant John W. Hicks commanding, to Forts St. Philip and Jackson, regarded as one post, under the command of the senior officer, Brevet Major E. R. Parry. Company I, Captain John J. Hoff commanding; First Lieutenant Clifford Stickney; and Company F, Second Lieutenant Charles Robins commanding, to Ship Island, Miss.; Post-office address "Mississippi City, via New Orleans, La." Company B, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Bates, Captain commanding, to Alexandria, La., on its arrival from Virginia.

At New Orleans Brevet Captain A. A. Harbach, First Lieutenant and Regimental Adjutant, received the appointment of Captain in the Thirty-second U. S. Infantry; and Second Lieutenant Septimus Carrasco, Company C, was appointed Acting Regimental Adjutant. First Lieutenant John N. Coe, Regimental Quartermaster, is at headquarters at Baton Rouge; and Brevet Major Wolverton, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., was also ordered there. Dr. C. B. Braman, Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., who also accompanied the regiment from Richmond, was ordered to accompany the company assigned to Shreveport.

Companies G and K left New Orleans on the 28th ult., and the remaining companies, except B, left on the 29th for their several destinations.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon James Saunders, U. S. Army, has been relieved from further duty at Fort Mason, Texas, and ordered to proceed to San Antonio, Texas, for duty with the Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry. As soon as Acting Assistant Surgeon Saunders shall have reported as above ordered, Acting Assistant Surgeon E. A. Zevly, U. S. Army, will report in person without delay to the Chief Medical Officer, District of Texas, at Galveston, Texas, with view to annulment of his contract.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE for twenty days has been granted Captain D. M. Sells, Forty-first U. S. Infantry.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE for thirty days has been granted to First Lieutenant John W. Hicks, Twentieth U. S. Infantry.

CAPTAIN John C. Craven, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, has been honorably discharged and mustered out of the United States service.

BREVET Brigadier-General F. D. Sewell, Inspector-General Freedmen's Bureau, has returned from a tour of inspection at Fortress Monroe, Va.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE for twenty days has been granted to Brevet Brigadier-General A. Beckwith, Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Department of the Gulf.

HARRY E. SCOTT has been appointed a second lieutenant in the Sixth U. S. Cavalry. Permission has been granted him to delay starting for his regiment for thirty days.

BREVET Brigadier-General E. Whittlesey, Assistant Inspector Freedmen's Bureau, has returned from a tour of inspection through Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri.

THE LEAVE OF ABSENCE for seven days granted Brevet Brigadier-General R. C. Wood, Surgeon U. S. Army, by the commander at Fort Adams, has been extended ten days.

THE General Court-martial which convened at Galveston, Texas, and of which Brevet Major-General Abner Doubleday was president, was dissolved by General Sheridan on the 5th inst.

E. J. STRIERS, late Captain Seventeenth U. S. C. T., has been appointed Second Lieutenant in the Fortieth U. S. Infantry, and has been assigned to Company I, Captain Gaskill commanding.

CAPTAIN T. J. Eckerson, Assistant Quartermaster, has been ordered to proceed at once to San Francisco, Cal., and report for examination to Brevet Major-General McDowell, President of the Retiring Board.

BREVET Lieutenant Colonel J. McNutt, Major Ordnance Department, Commanding Leavenworth Arsenal, is announced as Chief of Ordnance of the Department of the Missouri and on the Staff of the Major-General Commanding.

THE General Court-martial which convened at Fort Riley, Kansas, November 28, 1866, and of which Brevet Major-General Alfred Gibbs, Major Seventh U. S. Cavalry, was President, has been dissolved by Major-General Hancock on the 2d ult.

THE General Court-martial which convened at Shreveport, La., and of which Brevet Colonel Charles W. Lowell, Major Eightieth U. S. Colored Infantry, was President, was dissolved by Major-General Sheridan on the 14th inst.

CAPTAIN Joseph B. Rife, Sixth U. S. Infantry, now on leave of absence, is lying sick at the residence of Wm. Cannon Ross, Philadelphia. Captain Rife has been stationed in South Carolina, and the change of climate has produced rheumatism.

First Lieutenant Phineas Stevens, Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry, detailed for duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands for the State of Texas, has been ordered to report at once to the Assistant Commissioner at Galveston, Texas, for orders.

First Lieutenant George Baldey, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, has been detailed for duty as Acting Assistant Inspector-General of the District of Louisiana, in place of Brevet Colonel A. D. Nelson, Major First U. S. Infantry, who has been relieved at his own request.

THE General Court-martial which convened at Fort Wayne, Mich., and of which Brevet Major C. B. Throckmorton, Captain Fourth U. S. Artillery, was President, was dissolved by Brevet Major-General Hooker, commanding Department of the Lakes, on the 14th inst.

By direction of the President, and in accordance with section 26 of the act of Congress, approved July 28, 1866, Brevet Major Thomas W. Walker, Captain U. S. Army (retired), has been authorized to accept the position of President of Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont.

THE General Court-martial which convened at Fort Laramie, D. T., on the 12th day of December, 1866, and of which Brevet Brigadier-General Innis N. Palmer, Lieutenant-Colonel Second U. S. Cavalry, was President, was dissolved by Brevet Major-General Cooke, on the 14th inst.

THE General Court-martial which convened at Camp Douglas, Utah Territory, on the 26th day of December, 1866, and of which Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Lewis, Major Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, was President, was dissolved on the 19th ult. by Brevet Major-General Cooke, commanding Department of the Platte.

BREVET Major-General J. B. Kiddoo, U. S. Volunteers, having reported at Headquarters Department of the Gulf on the 8th inst., in obedience to Special Orders No. 19, current series, from the Headquarters District of Texas, was ordered to proceed without delay to Washington, D. C., and report to the Adjutant-General of the Army for orders.

DURING the temporary absence of Brevet Captain J. W. Clow, First Lieutenant Sixth U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, the duties of the Adjutant-General of the Department of the South will devolve upon Brevet Major J. R. Myrick, First Lieutenant Third U. S. Artillery, Acting Judge-Advocate, in addition to his other duties.

A BOARD OF SURVEY to consist of the following-named officers, will assemble at Fort Ontario, N. Y., on the 19th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of determining the cause and fixing the responsibility for certain deficiencies in the Quartermaster and Commissary

Departments at that station, reported as existing in the transfer of property in these departments, between Lieutenants J. R. Bothwell and Carl Viteiner, Fourth U. S. Infantry, on the 5th of June, 1866: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. F. Rodenbough, Major Forty-second U. S. Infantry, Brevet Brigadier-General R. H. Jackson, Captain First U. S. Artillery, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Guy V. Henry, Captain First U. S. Artillery.

BREVET Lieutenant C. C. Keeney, Surgeon, has been relieved from duty in the Department of California, and will relieve Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel P. G. Ten Broeck, Surgeon, as Medical Director Department of the Columbia. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Ten Broeck, on being relieved, will report to Medical Director Keeney for duty in the Department of the Columbia.

A BOARD of officers was ordered to assemble in the city of Galveston, Texas, at 1 o'clock p. m., on Wednesday, the 6th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to appraise such property pertaining to the pontoon train stored at this point, as may be desired to be purchased by the Quartermaster's Department. Detail for the Board: Captain E. Collins, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry; Captain L. H. Sanger, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Henry Norton, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry.

BREVET Major-General Harvey Brown, U. S. Army, Superintendent for the recruitment of the Forty-second regiment (Veteran) Infantry, has been authorized to establish auxiliary rendezvous in those States where he now has or may hereafter have rendezvous, the places selected to be those where general or branch rendezvous for the General Recruiting Service have been established. He has also been authorized to order the officers in charge of rendezvous to visit the branches under their supervision at such times as the regulations permit, and the exigencies of the service may require.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon James A. Root, U. S. Army, having reported at Headquarters District of Louisiana, on the 12th instant, for assignment to duty at Forts Jackson and St. Philip, Louisiana, pursuant to instructions from the Medical Director Department of the Gulf, was directed to proceed to that place and relieve Acting Assistant-Surgeon G. G. Stanbro, U. S. Army, who was ordered to turn over all public property in his possession to Acting Assistant Surgeon Root, and then report in person to the Medical Director Department of the Gulf.

ASSISTANT Surgeon Lucius Mills, Eightieth U. S. Colored Infantry, has been tried before a General Court-martial, and having been found guilty of a "misapplication of public property," has been sentenced to be dismissed the service of the United States, and forfeit all pay due, or that may become due, and to make good the loss to the Government. In, however, consideration of the circumstances attending the case, and upon the recommendation of a majority of the Court, General Sheridan has seen fit to remit so much of the sentence as relates to dismissal and forfeiture of pay.

FIRST Lieutenant H. W. Wessells, and Second Lieutenant W. H. Nelson, Seventh U. S. Infantry, have been relieved from further duty on the General Court-martial ordered to convene at Tallahassee, Florida, in Special Orders No. 94, series of 1866, from Headquarters Department of the Gulf. Captain H. J. Farnsworth, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, and Second Lieutenant Charles F. Larrabe, Seventh U. S. Infantry, are detailed as members, and First Lieutenant George H. Bumford, Seventh U. S. Infantry, as Judge Advocate of the Court.

A BOARD of Survey was appointed to meet in the city of New Orleans, at the office of Captain A. J. McGonnigle, Assistant Quartermaster, at 10 o'clock p. m., Friday, February, 15, 1867, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to investigate and report upon the condition of a quantity of camp and garrison equipage. The Board will fix the responsibility. Detail for the Board: Captain Gaines Lawson, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant William McElroy, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant E. L. Barnes, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry.

A BOARD of officers was appointed to meet at New Orleans, La., at 10 o'clock a. m., on Monday, the 11th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of inspecting thirty artillery horses and twenty-five cavalry horses, which Mr. B. H. Burnside, of St. Louis, Mo., has contracted to furnish the Government. Detail for the Board: Brevet Major-General Wealey Merritt, Lieutenant-Colonel Ninth U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James E. Harrison, Captain Fifth U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Captain B. F. Humphreys, First Lieutenant First U. S. Artillery.

BREVET Major August Thieman, Captain Thirty-third U. S. Infantry, having been tried before a General Court-martial, which convened at the city of New York, and found guilty of "absence without leave," was sentenced to be suspended from rank and pay proper for the period of three calendar months, and to reprimanded in orders by the Major-General commanding the Department. In compliance with a recommendation for a mitigation of his sentence, signed by members of the court, and in consideration of the high testimonials exhibited before the court, Major-General Meade has commuted the sentence "to be suspended from rank and pay proper for the period of one calendar month."

A GENERAL Court-martial has been ordered to convene at Galveston, Texas, on Monday, the 25th day of February next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Captain H. T. McLean, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, and such other persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Major-General A. Doubleday, Lieutenant-Colonel Seventeenth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Colonel E. C. Mason, Captain Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert M. Morris, Major Sixth U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel L. C. Boote, Major Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major J. F. Grimes, Captain Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major H. A. Swartwout, Captain Seventeenth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant F. W. Bailey, Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Adam G. Malloy, Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant S. H. Lincoln,

Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry. First Lieutenant C. Steinhauer, Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry, Judge-Advocate. The Court will sit without regard to hours.

A GENERAL Court-martial was ordered to convene at Brownsville, Texas, at 10 o'clock a. m., on Monday, the 18th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Brigadier-General L. G. Brown, Colonel One Hundred and Seventeenth U. S. Colored Troops; Captain W. W. Myers, One Hundred and Seventeenth U. S. Colored Troops; Captain W. A. Gile, One Hundred and Seventeenth U. S. Colored Troops; Captain H. M. Hutchins, One Hundred and Seventeenth U. S. Colored Troops; Captain James Woodward, One Hundred and Seventeenth U. S. Colored Troops; First Lieutenant William Pomeroy, One Hundred and Seventeenth U. S. Colored Troops; First Lieutenant R. Williams, One Hundred and Seventeenth U. S. Colored Troops; First Lieutenant William A. Clark, One Hundred and Seventeenth U. S. Colored Troops. Captain O. C. Bryant, One Hundred and Seventeenth U. S. Colored Troops, Judge Advocate.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE EDITOR would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, and especially such as relate to the movements of vessels and officers.

DAVID JOHNSON, an old, faithful, and well-known Government employee at the naval station at Mound City, recently committed suicide at that place by shooting himself through the head. It appears that the deceased had always prided himself on the accurate manner in which he kept his accounts, but that by a mistake which he had made in measuring a large load of coal, the Government lost some 400 bushels. Although Johnson was peculiarly well able to stand the loss, the error he had made so preyed upon his mind as to impel him to put an end to his life.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT has received dispatches from Commander John C. Febiger, commanding the United States steamer *Ashuelot*, under date of December 2d, announcing his arrival at Manila, Lagon Island. All well on board.

COMMANDER Cooper, of the United States steamer *Winoski*, reports to the Navy Department, under date of Feb. 2d, his arrival at Santiago de Cuba from a cruise in the vicinity of Cape Antonio, Bay of Corrientes, and Isle of Pines, touching at the ports of Cienfuegos and Trinidad.

THE OLD frigate *Brandywine*, burned and sunk off Portsmouth Navy-yard in the early part of the war, has been successfully raised. She proves to be in a very good state of preservation. She will shortly be put in the dry-dock of the Norfolk Navy-yard. It is at present intended to convert her into a store ship.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT has received dispatches from the U. S. steamer *Ashuelot*, announcing her arrival at Manila; officers and crew all well.

EXTRACTS FROM SPECIAL ORDERS ISSUED AT HEADQUARTERS GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

FEBRUARY 8.—Special Orders No. 25.—Lieutenant A. B. Kauffman, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, having reported at these headquarters, in compliance with instructions from Brevet Major-General D. Hunter, President of Board of Cavalry examination, will report to Brevet Colonel J. Hayden, commanding depot, Governor's Island, New York Harbor.

FEBRUARY 9.—Special Orders No. 26.—In compliance with paragraph 6, Special Orders No. 66, Headquarters of the Army, Washington, February 7, 1867, the commanding officer of the depot at Newport Barracks, Ky., will forward under proper charge to Fort Monroe, Va., 144 recruits for the Twenty-first U. S. Infantry. He will forward them as follows: 72 on February 13, and 72 on February 19, 1867. On arrival of these detachments at Fort Monroe, the officers in charge will report to the commanding officer District of Fort Monroe. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Parke will take temporary charge of Major Eakin's rendezvous at Philadelphia, Pa.

Brevet Colonel Henry G. Thomas, Captain Twentieth U. S. Infantry, will establish a branch rendezvous at Lewiston, Me., such branch to be maintained only as long as a reasonable number of recruits are secured.

In compliance with paragraph 6 of Special Orders No. 66, Headquarters of the Army, Washington, February 7, 1867, the commanding officer of the depot, Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, will forward under proper charge to Fort Monroe, Va., on Wednesday, February 13th, 190 recruits for Companies A, B, C, and H, Fifth U. S. Artillery, and on Saturday, February 16th, 231 recruits for the Eleventh U. S. Infantry. On the arrival of these detachments at Fort Monroe, the officers in charge will report to the commanding officer District of Fort Monroe. Colonel Hayden will order the necessary Boards of Inspection on the steamer furnished by the Quartermaster Department.

A leave of absence until Tuesday morning is granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel D. B. McKibben, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry.

A leave of absence for three days is hereby granted Brevet Major A. B. Thompson, U. S. Army.

Special Orders No. 27.—Brevet Major T. K. Gibbs will report to Colonel Hayden, commanding depot, Governor's Island, New York Harbor, to conduct recruits to their regiments.

The following-named officers—Brevet Colonel J. D. O'Connell, Fourteenth Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel B. F. Smith, Sixth Infantry; Brevet Captain L. Pettee, Twenty-ninth Infantry—will, as soon as recruiting for the Fortieth U. S. Infantry shall be discontinued, recruit for the Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry (colored), and report to Brevet Major-General W. B. Hazen, commanding regiment, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for instruction.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS.

THE record of the French expedition to the Corea is an instructive bit of military history. The expedition consisted of a frigate, a sloop-of-war, three gunboats, and a dispatch boat; and on board of these, beside the regular sea force, was a landing force of about 600 men. Upon arriving at the scene of action it was evident that the Coreans did not anticipate an attack this year, for none of the river batteries were armed, and the fleet ascended to Kanghoa without firing a shot. This was apparently the second city in the kingdom, but was abandoned after a trifling defence. A large quantity of military stores was seized, including, it is said, no less than 250 tons of gunpowder, the abundance of the preparations for war confirming the report that the city was one of the strongholds upon which the King relies for safety in time of insurrection and invasion. The French had not been long established there, before a deputation came to entreat the admiral to either come himself or send some one to treat with the King; but he feared treachery, and replied that he ought rather to receive commissioners from the King. To this there was no answer, and this fact confirmed the fear of a plot. In the mean time reconnaissances were made in various directions in the neighborhood of Kanghoa, which was found to be despoiled of troops. But gradually the Coreans began to come back, and skirmishes took place in villages which had been proved to contain no soldiers. In all of these conflicts the French were successful; but the enemy made attempts to come between the troops in the city and their ships, and though they were beaten off by shells from the latter, the French admiral determined to destroy the stores and arms in Kanghoa, and he burnt a large fleet of junks in the river. A body of 150 men was sent to take a fortified position on the opposite side of the river. They approached without molestation to within thirty yards of the work, when they suddenly received a volley, and lost twenty five men before they could land; then, however, they drove off their enemy. The next day an equal number of men went against a fort which the Coreans were known to occupy in force; when, at 100 yards distance, they received one volley which put thirty-five men *hors du combat*, and 500 Coreans appeared along the wall of the fortification. The French had no field guns, and were compelled to retire. This encouraged the garrison to make a sortie, but in the open field they were no match for the disciplined foreigners, though they are said to have received the fire with steadiness. Thus, in two days, sixty men had been disabled out of 600, and in one instance the enemy had gained an encouraging advantage. The admiral determined to destroy the city and retreat southward, abandoning the campaign for the Winter. In the true spirit of a French conqueror, he carried off bodily the city library of Kanghoa, as a present to the Paris library. The Coreans were found to be a race much superior to the Chinese. The workmanship of the arms found in the city proves that they are no mean artificers in metals. Among the collection, are muskets, swords, daggers, bows and arrows, helmets, cuirasses, and cannon. One of the latter is a breech-loading piece, of a very primitive description. The correspondent of the London *Times* says that the result of this expedition shows the folly of sending an expedition to a distant country, up an unknown river, with so small an assailing force, and so near the Winter that operations, if delayed at all, must be interrupted.

THE following order has been issued to the British Army: The Secretary of State for War has approved the following arrangements for promulgating regulations and instructions to the army: 1. The practice of issuing circulars on distinct subjects is discontinued. Special separate circulars, however, will continue to be issued on subjects of a very pressing nature, but orders therein contained will also be incorporated in the next army circular, which will thus be kept complete as a record. 2. The army circular will, for the present, be issued monthly, and will contain instructions relative to finance and the duties of departmental officers, together with such regulations on these and other subjects as the Secretary of State may see fit to promulgate for general information.

A LETTER from Rochefort says that orders have been received there from Paris to lay down the keel of a new coast-guard armor-plated vessel, to be called the *Tigre*, and which will be adapted chiefly to run down an enemy at great speed. Three other vessels of the same kind are now building, modeled after the *Tureau*, which is now afloat. The latter has two screws, working independently of each other, and a strong beak at the bow. She has been tried, and proved to have good speed, to turn easily, and to have other qualities necessary in a vessel of her class.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* understands that in the new navy estimates a sum of ten thousand pounds will be taken for "experimental purposes," for the purpose of testing the resisting powers of turrets.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1867.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in his two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to his columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH.⁶

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels and troops, and of all military and naval events.

In directing a change in the address of a paper, care should be taken to give the previous address.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, NEW YORK.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD.

REPORTS which reach us from Washington foretell THE defeat or the dropping of the Militia Bill so ably managed by General Paine. We should heartily regret this result, because there is urgent need of a revival of the National Militia. However, let us hope that, in this event, the States will do their duty with regard to their local forces; if jealousy of National control be suffered to defeat the Congressional scheme, let all the Volunteer organizations now existing be brought up to something like efficiency.

In comparing the different State Militias with respect to their present effective condition, we find few, if any, so flourishing as the National Guard of New York. This organization is by no means perfect; but it has taken rapid strides of late toward excellence, in happy contrast to the inertia of some other large States, as, for instance, Pennsylvania. The New York National Guard now consists, in round numbers, of 50,000 men, of whom nearly three-fifths are uniformed and equipped. This force is distributed into eight divisions, comprising four brigades each, thirty-two brigades in all. It comprises one hundred and eight regiments and one battalion of infantry; three regiments and one battalion of cavalry; one regiment, five battalions and five batteries of artillery. While great differences exist between these regiments, it may be safely asserted that a large proportion of them are now in good, serviceable condition as regards numbers, *esprit de corps*, drill and capability of being put to effective use. The efficiency of Militia, however, by no means depends on mere numbers—nominal strength being not only deceptive but cumbersome—but on the condition of the force, be it large or small. The recent efforts made to improve the National Guard have been less in the direction of swelling its numbers than in that of increasing its efficiency; but these efforts have had a gratifying success.

For example, in those five of the eight divisions where vacancies in the command have lately occurred, we find all the new appointees to be officers who were distinguished in the field during the Rebellion. General Shaler of the First division, General Carr of the Third, General Gates of the Fifth, General Barnum of the Sixth, and General Wadsworth of the Seventh—all these had served with distinction in the Volunteer Army, and all but one had risen to the grades of brigadier and brevet major-general. What the effect is of infusing this vigorous life into the Militia organization, of placing men of tried skill and soldierly experience at the head of divisions, need not be explained. The record, for instance, of the able, accomplished and popular soldier just raised to the command of the First division, inspires great confidence for the future. From the time when, as Captain of the well-known Second company of the Seventh regiment, he made that company what it is, to his gallant charge at the head of his brigade on Marye's Heights, and through his subsequent fortunes in a Rebel prison, and again in Union service, he has had opportunity for practical insight into all the duties, the needs and the possibilities of citizen-soldierly. But we need not dwell on this point.

Another great improvement now going on steadily in the National Guard, is in conforming its routine

and its customs of service, as far as practicable, to the time-honored method, strict uniformity and rigid simplicity of the Regular Army. A score of examples could be cited in which these wholesome regulations, new or old, have been lately introduced or enforced. Such, for example, among the more recent orders published, are those declaring that resignations will not be accepted without the assignment of reasonable cause, and those ordering the transmission of communications to headquarters only through the proper and successive channels. All such improvements in the Militia, by introducing the well-tested practices of the Regular Army, serve to tone up the organization, and set the example of military precision and formality.

Again, we find an excellent effect produced by the introduction of competitive company drills in the same regiment—drills in the manual and in manœuvres. This appeal to praiseworthy pride, this excitement to emulation, will greatly improve all the regiments. When some reward or emblem of superiority is the prize competed for—a guidon, a medal, or perhaps a mention in orders—increased efforts are put forth. The good results of a friendly rivalry among comrades are well-known; and no rivalry is so free from objections, or so productive of good, as that between companies of the same regiment.

We find still other efforts at improvement, in the appointment of examining Boards for the examination of officers and non-commissioned officers, and the reduction of the incompetent. Thanks to the experience of the war, there is now more than enough good material in the National Guard, if disposed efficiently, to furnish good officers of every rank. Hence, if positions are filled by persons notoriously incompetent, not only the good of the service, but justice to those able to supply their places, demands their removal. Any officer can be brought before the Board appointed from headquarters, on the proper application for examination. The regimental examining Boards, whose object is analogous, namely, guarding against the introduction of incompetent officers, have a very good effect. Although they cannot, of course, take away his commission from any commissioned officer, yet, acting before the commission is issued, they may find a nominee incompetent, and so report him. Still another system started with the Thirteenth regiment (Brooklyn), in the shape of an examining Board for non-commissioned officers, and has proved so successful that other regiments are following the good example. Incompetent sergeants and corporals are thus promptly reduced to the ranks and better men substituted.

Many other proofs could be given of the efforts put forth on all sides to raise the standard of excellence in the National Guard. We find, for example, that most difficult of services, with the Militia—the cavalry—in a good condition of progress. We all know the obstacles to raising this service to a level of excellence with the infantry, on account of the rare trainings allowed to Militia. But a cavalry brigade of three regiments flourishes in the National Guard. In the matter of arms and equipments, constant care is exercised, apparently, to keep pace with the times. A Board, for example, has been appointed to consider the practicability of arming the National Guard with the breech-loading rifle, and we have no question but the infantry will be supplied with that weapon. In short, not to cite more examples, it must be obvious to our readers that in New York, at least, the State Militia is in tolerably good condition, and, what is still better, there is a wonderful revival of interest in the organization which promises fine results for the future. Should the Militia Bill pass, we should not be at all surprised to find that an arrangement had been effected by which the National Guard could be thrown bodily into the new system, preserving its present organization, and all the forms and customs it has established.

The Adjutant-General of New York, we need hardly add, has already given proof of the heartiness and ability with which he pushes forward the work of improvement and reform. The orders to which we have alluded, introducing the customs of the Regular service respecting the proper forwarding of communications, resignations without cause, and the like, will give a clew to other reforms in the future. General Marvin finds an earnest ally in the Inspector-General, General Batcheller. So far as the JOURNAL is concerned, when it, as the organ of the Army and the Navy, was officially invited to represent the Militia, also, it endeavored to go to work in earnest.

It did not so much aim to get instant favor and applause as to help on, so far as we could, the cause of Militia reform. We chose to point out honestly, frankly and impartially, whatever faults we saw, and to make such suggestions of improvement as seemed fitting. Such a course could not help offending somewhat at first, especially as papers hitherto professing to represent the Militia had liked the easy task of indiscriminate praise better than that of patient and candid criticism. Many members of the Militia had got accustomed to reading simply flippant notices of follies—of the play of the organization rather than of its work. Hence the desire to correct faults and tone up drill and discipline, caused uneasiness, to say the least; when, however, the object of this course began to be seen, the JOURNAL did not lack friends among the sincere well-wishers of the organization. Some of the suggestions of the JOURNAL, as, for example, competitive company drills for the prize of a guidon, have been adopted in some States, and many specific inaccuracies which we once pointed out in regimental drills can no longer be observed.

We have spoken of the New York National Guard as affording a good example of a progressive State Militia. While much remains to be done in this organization, it is to be regretted that an equal interest and vigor are found in so few of the States.

THE final touch has been put upon the folly of Fenianism by the senseless outbreak in Killarney. In war, as in diplomacy, the French witticism holds good that a blunder is worse than a crime, and Fenianism has been one unbroken series of blunders from the outset. Yet it needed this latest stupidity to fill out the measure of folly. Without this, deluded people would still have looked for a grand revolution in Ireland. The ROBERTS, the O'MAHONY and the STEPHENS movements in America all failed; the Moffat Mansion war-slates were smashed; the farce at Campo-Bello and the melodrama at Ridgeway, were alike fruitless and disheartening; the year 1866 closed upon an enormous waste of money, time, surplus patriotism—and not a little waste of life, too—without elevating Fenianism even to the rank of a good practical joke. But all this did not shake the faith of those stout sons of Erin who, filled with credulous enthusiasm, accepted as the reason of the disasters that as yet nothing warlike had been done in Ireland itself. It really needed this last proof to expose the hopelessness of Fenianism. We must own, therefore, that we believe the outbreak in County Kerry will have a good effect. Within two days, a band of 800 Fenians were dispersed by a small detachment of British troops, aided by the local constabulary. At the same time, the "peelers" thoroughly searched Cork, Dublin, Limerick, Kenmare and other cities, unearthed all suspicious persons, and soon had a hundred or two of them in jail. Thus, locally, in a harmless way, and at small loss of life, it was seen what would be the issue of a general revolt throughout the island.

A rebellion which has no chance of success is a horrible crime. This, though a hard saying in a sentimental view, has come to be an axiom in statecraft. It is, in such cases, wiser to "bear the ills we have, than fly to others that we know not of." The American insurrection had at least this in its favor, that there was a reasonable chance of its success; but no such chance has ever appeared for Ireland. It was easy enough for a junta of Irish gentlemen to bestow upon each other the titles of President, Secretary of State, of War, of the Navy, and what not, of a republic quite as imaginary as PLATO's. But to eject the Saxon from Mallow Junction or the city of Cork was another affair. Even had there been a chance of success, it was long ago flung away by the many H. C.'s and C. O. I. R.'s of the cause. Never was such mismanagement, such dilly-dallying. "Who strikes at sovereign power, had need strike home," the poet tells us; but the frivolous experiments, the sounding manifestos, the wealth of promise and dearth of performance, the effort to do anything rather than to "strike home" among the managers, for the past twelvemonth, the whole world knows. It was a consciousness, probably, of the fact that Fenianism was safe to end in suicide, that explains the adroit abstinen^{ce} of the Administration at Washington from interfering till the crisis in Canada. There was money, material, men, *morale*, in the cause, plenty enough to have shaken Ireland from centre to shore with a

mighty rebellion. But all resources and schemes were shamefully frittered away. If one did not know opposite facts, he would be led to suspect that this very outbreak in County Kerry had been deliberately played into the hands of British officers, and that they were cognizant of it—so neatly did everything combine to suppress the riot.

The old saw, that better is an army of stags with a lion at their head, than an army of lions with a stag for a leader, is wonderfully true of the whole Fenian movement. There has been no master-spirit at all worthy of the rich treasury and the throng of brave followers whom he could have had at command. Yet perhaps even this is for the best; since, if there were no hope of success, it was better that the man was lacking who would have written the failure in blood.

THE death of ALEXANDER D. BACHE, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, was not an unexpected event. For about a year he had been suffering from a fatal disease which had prevented his giving attention to the duties of his arduous office. His affliction was softening of the brain, induced by his life-long and unremitting devotion to a very taxing profession. It terminated his life on the morning of the 17th inst., at Newport, R. I., his age being sixty-one years.

Professor BACHE was born in Philadelphia, in April, 1806. He inherited his inclination for science, being a great grandson of Dr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. By birth, he was also connected with the DALLAS family, so long prominent in the politics of Pennsylvania and the Nation. He was educated at the Military Academy at West Point, and having graduated with the highest honors, became Lieutenant of Engineers in 1825. He served as Assistant Professor of Engineering from August, 1825, to July, 1826, and resigned his commission June 6, 1829. He had previously commenced his distinguished career as Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, where he continued from September, 1828, to July, 1836. Afterward he was elected President of Girard College, which important post he held from 1836 to 1841, when he was again chosen to his old position in the University. From this he was called to organize the High School of Philadelphia. He served as its Principal until 1842, shortly after which he was appointed Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey. And here he perfected the great work of his lifetime. He at once organized those systematic observations which have extended through the twenty-three years of his administration, and developed such important results to navigation and science.

His efforts were never properly supported by Congress, but they were always so untiring, so true in their scientific purpose, so unselfish and so able, that they could not fail to be successful in giving dignity and usefulness to the Coast Survey, and in extending and perpetuating his reputation as a man of science. Under the administration of Professor BACHE, the United States Coast Survey became famous throughout the world. It was of inestimable service to our commerce in peace, and, when war came, our Army and Navy found it a necessary and efficient helper.

GENERAL ANDREWS' "History of the Campaign of Mobile" (published by D. VAN NOSTRAND), is a careful, minute, conscientious and modest study of one of the neatest and most important single operations of the war. At the time the Federal fleet and armies were tightening their grasp upon the city of Mobile, and successfully conducting a difficult campaign, the attention of the country was nearly monopolized by the grander operations of the main armies of GRANT and SHERMAN. General ANDREWS' history therefore has for most students the advantage of comparative freshness; and the singleness of his subject enables him to treat it in detail and with symmetry. It is only from these careful studies of single operations that we can ever hope to get anything worthy the name of a history of the war. We therefore feel that we owe a debt of gratitude to General ANDREWS for conceiving the idea of such a task, and for executing it so faithfully and so well.

The Mobile campaign was organized and conducted by one of the most skilful of American generals—Major-General E. R. S. CANBY. It embraced operations of all arms of the service, the cavalry skirmish and charge, the elaborate and cautious siege, and the

daring and triumphant assault. Combined with these was the essential assistance rendered by the Navy. A full account is given of the organization and equipment of the troops, of the strategy used, and of the conditions and plans of the enemy in his "observations." The author's criticism, which is in the main sound, is wisely separated from the narrative. The maps and other illustrations of the book are very handsomely executed, and a good portrait of General CANBY is the frontispiece of the volume.

WE have telegraphic announcement from Europe of the death of Commander JOHN JACOB CORNWELL, of the United States Navy. At the time of his death, Commander CORNWELL was second officer on the *Miantonomoh*, to which vessel he was ordered early last year. He was a native of Ohio, and entered the Navy in 1847. During the war, he served on several of the Monitors, with eminent ability, and early in their history became a strong and able advocate of these new engines of naval warfare. He was on the *Nahant* a long time, and was attached to the *Weehawken* at the time of the capture of the *Atlanta*. It was because of his thorough acquaintance with the Monitors that Commander CORNWELL was selected to go out in the *Miantonomoh* as Executive Officer; and, although it was contrary to long-established custom, he was retained on that vessel after his promotion to be Commander. He was one of the most trustworthy and well-informed of our naval officers—genial and helpful, a man to make many friends in his life, and to be deeply mourned when dead.

AT a stated meeting of Commandery No. 1 of the State of Pennsylvania, M. O., L. L. U. S., held in the Supreme Court-room, right wing of Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, the 6th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock, the following named gentlemen candidates for membership, were balloted for, and duly elected Companions of the Order, for the first class: Brevet Brigadier-General JAMES F. WADE, U. S. Volunteers, Major Ninth Cavalry, U. S. Army; Brevet Brigadier-General JAMES J. DANA, Major and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN B. PARKE, Captain Twenty-sixth Infantry, U. S. Army; Captain JOHN ELLIOTT, Forty-third Infantry, U. S. Army; Brevet Major WILLIAM H. BROWN, Captain Fifth Cavalry, U. S. Army; Brevet Captain AUGUSTUS H. WILLIAMS, First Lieutenant Fifth Cavalry, U. S. Army; Brevet Major JOHN V. FURREY, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers; First Lieutenant Edward M. HEYL, Ninth Cavalry, U. S. Army, late Captain Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, U. S. Volunteers; First Lieutenant HENRY C. COCHRANE, U. S. Marine Corps; Major ALFRED E. LEWIS, late First Pennsylvania Artillery, U. S. Volunteers; Colonel GEORGE F. SMITH, late Sixty-first Pennsylvania Infantry, U. S. Volunteers.

IMMEDIATELY after the war the Austrian Archdukes, who had been honorary colonels of Prussian regiments, resigned their positions as such, and at the same time orders were given that certain regiments should discontinue to call themselves by the names of their colonel proprietors, as is usual in the Austrian service, and should be known in future by the numbers of the regiments. This order has just been rescinded, and the regiments whose colonels are the King and Princes of Prussia, Count WRANGEL and the Grand Dukes of Mecklenberg-Schwerin and Baden, are to be called by their names as formerly.

THE following is a list of the officers who have, since last report, passed a satisfactory examination before the Infantry Examining Board, sitting in New York: Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. OTIS, Twenty-second. Captain W. WELSH, Fortieth. Second Lieutenants A. RAPHAEL, Forty-third; J. C. CURRIE, Twenty-first; S. SOPE, Fortieth; M. MANSAN, Forty-fifth; O. LUMPHREY, Forty-fifth.

General A. SULLY has been relieved as a member of the above Board, and Brevet Colonel McE. DYS, Major Fourth Infantry, detailed in his stead.

THE following-named officers have appeared before the examining Board in session at Washington, D. C. for examination for the cavalry arm of the service: Captain GEORGE A. PURRINGTON, Ninth Regiment; First Lieutenant DAVID FAIRLY, Seventh Regiment, and HENRY E. ALVORD, Tenth Regiment; Second Lieutenants J. LEE HUMPHREY, Ninth Regiment; H. E. SCOTT, JAMES F. HILL, Sixth Regiment; MORTIMER M. WHEELER, Eighth Regiment, and ORVILLE S. DEWEY, Fourth Regiment.

HIS Royal Highness Prince ARTHUR has passed a highly satisfactory examination before the Council of Military Education, and is about to join, or has joined, the Royal Military Academy.

PROJECTILES AND EXPLOSIVES.

The London *Mechanic's Magazine* in an exhibit of the condition of the British Navy during 1866, after speaking of the ships of the navy and their armament, says:

From guns to the projectiles and gunpowder is an easy and natural transition, and here we first congratulate Major Palliser upon the extraordinary success of his chilled shot. After much toil, trouble, and anxiety, which is easily expressed, but not easily realized by those who have not trodden similar paths, Major Palliser has once more turned the tide of the great battle of gunnery plates in favor of the former. Our 7-inch and 9-inch guns with pointed chilled shot have penetrated every plate at which they have been discharged, and it is probable that more can be done than ever has been. This success of shot against plate has doubtless set our iron manufacturers to work to devise some means whereby they may once more be in the ascendant, but we think they will have tough work to stop one of Major Palliser's projectiles. With regard to gunpowder, the most recent novelty, and one which appears to embody practical value, is the gun and blasting powder invented by M. Neumeyer, of Saxony. Some interesting trials recently took place in the Crystal Palace grounds, and which showed that the material, which is composed of the same constituents as ordinary gunpowder—viz., saltpetre, carbon, and sulphur—would, when in contact with the air, burn but not explode, but when hermetically confined in a cannon or a mine would explode with the same effect as the powder now in general use. It is a blasting powder, however, that the patentee is endeavoring to promote its adoption. Several experiments have already been made with it at the Bardon-hill and Markfield quarries, with results which went to show that it was much less dangerous than the ordinary blasting powder, and that the quantity used in the trials was less than would be required if the latter material had been employed. In blasting in a mine, the mine must be well closed, and the powder exploded with an igniting string, similar to the safety fuse which is in common use on the continent. The depth of hole for a mine may be the same as for ordinary blasting powder, and the igniting string must be sunk about three-fourths of the depth, the powder requiring an intense flame for explosion. The temperature required for the ignition of this gunpowder for blasting purposes is about 400 degrees Centigrade, equal to 752 Fahrenheit. The chief points upon which this powder recommends itself to the public appear to be that its safety from explosion as long as it is in contact with the atmosphere renders it fit for fabrication, storage, and conveyance; it gives very little smoke, very little residuum, and very little recoil, and its strength will not be diminished by wet or a damp atmosphere; being redried, it contains the same destructive power as it possessed before damp had reached it; and its commercial value is said to be much less than that of any other powder. So far the results are satisfactory, but as further trials are to be made, there will be another opportunity of testing the merits of the invention, and of ascertaining whether any difficulties lie in the way of its general adoption.

The practical adaptation of gun cotton for use in firearms has made considerable progress during the past year. Mr. W. A. Dixon has utilized this powerful explosive by modifying the form in which it is used. He retards the explosion to some extent by manufacturing the cotton into cloth, and further by incorporating it with a non-explosive material. It is coiled with a spiral piece of paper, the centre of the charge alone being pure gun cotton. The result of this arrangement is that the first portion burns freely so as to overcome the *vis inertia* of the shot or bullet, while the remainder of the charge is so adapted that it shall all have spent its whole force just as the empty case leaves the muzzle of the gun. Thus the sudden ignition of the whole charge and the danger attending it are wholly obviated. Subsequently to this Messrs. Prentice, of Stowmarket, the well-known manufacturers of gun cotton, introduced some improvements having the same object. As we have not before noticed them, we now will give the leading particulars of this important invention. It consists in interweaving other cotton or suitable fibrous material in an inert state with gun-cotton, to retard and modify the rapidity of its explosion to such an extent as may be desired for the special purposes to which the explosive compounds are to be applied. Mr. E. C. Prentice has ascertained in practice that it is desirable to employ as little inert cotton or other fibrous material as may be in order to obtain the desired degree of retardation in the burning of the pyroxylin, more particularly when the compounds are to be used in firearms, as the use of comparatively large proportions of the inert or unconverted cotton or other fibre tends to foul the barrels, and he has further ascertained that the points of contact and intersection of the converted fibre with the unconverted fibre should be as numerous as possible, and that the more minutely the fibres are divided, and the more intimately they are interspersed among each other, the less proportion or quantity of the inert or unconverted cotton or other fibre is required to produce a given retardation in the burning of the pyroxylin; consequently there should be no massing or accumulating of the converted fibre (pyroxylin), or of the unconverted cotton or fibre, but, on the contrary, an intimate mixture of the two classes of fibres as possible. Mr. Prentice employs yarn, the cotton or fibre of which has been converted by acid into pyroxylin, before and after being formed into yarn. The proportion in which inert or unconverted cotton may be combined with gun cotton or pyroxylin may be greatly varied, depending on the extent to which the quick-burning properties of the pyroxylin are desired to be retarded; but he has found it desirable, more particularly when the manufacture is for large or small arms, not to employ more than 30 per cent. of the inert cotton with 70 per cent. of pyroxylin, when such fibres are respectively made separately into yarns and are woven or interlaced into fabrics, and when the interspersion of the converted and unconverted fibres is still more intimate—as is the case in pulping the fibres and making paper of mixtures thereof. For sporting purposes, about 15 per cent. of the unconverted with 85 per cent. of the converted fibre makes excellent paper, and about thirty grains by weight of this paper rolled into a cylinder makes a proper charge when used with about one ounce of shot.

ENGLISH NAVY REGULATIONS IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

SOME very curious instructions were drawn up in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by Robert, Earl of Essex, and Charles, Lord Howard, Lord High Admiral of England, to be observed by the Navy. These articles, twenty-nine in number, commanding officers were directed to read twice a week to their ships' companies when Divine service was performed.

The following are some of the most striking and characteristic of the time. It is interesting to compare them with the acts for the better government of the United States Navy now in force:

"You shall forbid swearing, brawling, diceing, and such like disorders as may breed contentions and disorders in your ships, wherein you shall also avoid God's displeasure, and win His favor.

"Picking and stealing you shall severely punish, and if the fault be great you shall acquaint us therewith, that martial law may be inflicted on the offenders.

"You shall take great care to preserve your victuals, and to observe such orders therein as you shall receive by particular directions from your commanders; and that every captain of each ship receive an account once a week how his victuals are spent, and what remains, that their provisions may be lengthened by adding more men to a mess in time.

"All persons whatsoever within your ship shall come to the ordinary services of the ship without contradiction.

"You shall give special charge for avoiding the danger of fire, and that no candle be carried in your ship without a lanthorn, which, if any person shall disobey, you shall severely punish. And if any chance of fire or other danger (which God forbid) should happen to any ship near unto you, then you shall, by your boats and all other your best means, seek to help and relieve her.

"Your powder you shall carefully preserve from spoil and waste, without which we cannot undertake any great service.

"You shall give order that your ship may be kept clean daily and sometimes washed, which (with God's favor) shall preserve from sickness and avoid many other inconveniences.

"You shall give order and especial charge that your topmasts be favored, and the head of your masts, and that you care not to bear too high sail when your ships go by the wind, an especially in a head sea, for the spoil of our masts may greatly endanger us and hinder the enterprises, which otherwise (with God's help) we should perform with safety.

"Every captain and master of the fleet shall have a special regard that no contention be found betwixt the mariners and the soldiers; and in time of sickness (if any do happen among you), you shall, of such good things as are to be had, and are needful for them, distribute unto them in such convenient sort as you may.

"No captain or master shall suffer any spoil to be made aboard any ship or bark that shall be taken by them, or any of their companies, upon pain to be displaced of their offices, or some other great punishment, according to the offence given, because the rest of the company shall have interest in everything that shall be taken. Therefore, the value of every such thing, be it great or small importance, must especially be regarded and considered of, and whatsoever soldier or mariner that obeyeth not accordingly shall be despoiled of that which he hath gotten, and his person extremely punished.

"The watch shall be set every night by eight of the clock, either by trumpet or drum, and singing the Lord's prayer, some of the psalms of David, or clearing the glass; and after the watch is set, no trumpet or drum shall be heard, or any piece whatsoever shot off, without some great or necessary cause be offered.

"You are to take special care of your watch by night, and that the soldiers do watch as well in harbor as at the seas, one third part of them every night, and that there be a captain of the watch appointed, who shall take care that no fire or light be suffered, but only such candles in lanthorns as are allowed to the quartermasters or otherwise upon necessity; and that in harbor a certain number be appointed to keep diligent watch in the forecastle or break head of your ships for fear of cutting of cables, which is a practice much used in hot countries.

"In fogs, if any happen, when your ships are becalmed you shall cause some noise to be made by drum, by trumpet, by shooting off a musket or culverin, now and then, or by some other like means, that hearing you to be near, every one may take heed lest he falls foul of another.

"No person whatsoever shall dare strike any captain, lieutenant, master, or other officer, upon pain of death; and, furthermore, whatsoever he be that shall strike any inferior person, he shall receive punishment, be it by death or otherwise.

"There shall be no report or talk raised in the fleet wherein any officer or gentleman in the same may be touched in reputation, or matter of importance spoken without his author, who shall be severely punished as an evil member amongst us."

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 16, 1867.

THE following memorandum of orders and instructions issued by the Quartermaster-General, or received at this office during the week ending February 16, 1867, is published for the information of officers of the Quartermaster's Department.

(Signed) D. H. RUCKER,
Acting Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

The telegraphic order of the 12th instant, from this office, granting Brevet Major J. A. Kine, Assistant Quartermaster, leave of absence of six days, to enable him to appear before the Orphans Court in this District, on the 16th instant, is hereby confirmed. S. O. No. 76, A. G. O., February 13, 1867.

Brevet Brigadier-General Frederick Myers, Quartermaster, will proceed at once to Chicago, Illinois, and upon his arrival report at once to the Commanding General, and

to the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, for special instructions.

Brevet Colonel J. B. Howard, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, is hereby relieved from the further operation of Special Orders No. 637, December 13, 1866, from this office, assigning him to duty as Post Quartermaster at Denver City, Colorado Territory, and will report in person to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Missouri, for assignment to duty in connection with disinterments.

Brevet Brigadier-General J. A. Potter, Assistant Quartermaster, will report in person, without delay, to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Gulf, for assignment to duty.

Brevet Major John V. Furey, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty in the Office of the Quartermaster General, and will proceed to Macon, Georgia, and relieve Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Carling, Assistant Quartermaster, of his present duties, and of all public money and property which may be in his possession.

Colonel Carling, on being relieved will report in person to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Missouri, for assignment to duty. S. O. No. 29, A. G. O., February 14, 1867.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

FEBRUARY 11.—Surgeon J. McMaster, to duty on board the receiving ship *Vermont*.

FEBRUARY 13.—Lieutenant-Commander William P. McCann, to duty at the Naval Rendezvous, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieutenant-Commander Samuel Magraw, to command the *Massachusetts*.

FEBRUARY 14.—First Assistant Engineer Robert Potts, Second Assistant Engineers Nelson Ross and John Lowe, to special duty on board the steamer *Richmond*.

FEBRUARY 15.—Lieutenant-Commander E. Y. McCauley, to duty as Chief-of-Staff and Fleet Captain of the North Atlantic Squadron.

DETACHED.

FEBRUARY 11.—Lieutenant-Commander John A. Howell, from the *De Soto*, on May 1, 1867, and granted leave of absence.

Surgeon Delavan Bloodgood, from the *Vermont*, and ordered to duty on board the *Jamestown*.

Second Assistant Engineer William H. De Hart, from duty on board the *Susquehanna*, and ordered to the *Pawnee*.

Second Assistant Engineer John F. Bingham, from duty on board the *Pawnee*, and granted sick leave of absence.

Second Assistant Engineer William E. Sibley, from special duty at New York, and ordered to duty on board the *Susquehanna*.

FEBRUARY 13.—Commander Charles H. Cushman, from the command of the *Massachusetts*, on the reporting of his relief, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster W. W. Woodhull, from special duty at Philadelphia, and ordered to the *Pawnee*.

FEBRUARY 14.—Surgeon M. Duval, from duty on board the *Jamestown*, and placed on sick leave of absence.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

FEBRUARY 12.—Chief Engineer B. E. Chassaign.

DISMISSED.

FEBRUARY 13.—Midshipman A. S. Southworth, of the Naval Academy.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

FEBRUARY 12.—Acting Assistant Surgeon M. C. Drennan, to duty at the Naval Rendezvous, Philadelphia, Pa.

DETACHED.

FEBRUARY 12.—Acting Ensign Henry Taylor, from duty on the receiving ship *Vermont*, and granted leave for discharge.

FEBRUARY 13.—Mates G. E. Plander, Edward Culbert and N. B. Walker, from the *Pawnee*, and placed on waiting orders.

PLACED ON WAITING ORDERS.

FEBRUARY 11.—Acting First Assistant Engineer Daniel L. King.

FEBRUARY 14.—Acting Master William L. Howorth.

DISCHARGED.

FEBRUARY 13.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer F. W. Moore, Jr.

APPOINTMENT REVOKED.

FEBRUARY 12.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Detar, of the steamer *Gettysburg*.

ORDER REVOKED.

FEBRUARY 13.—Acting First Assistant Engineer M. S. Tompkins, to the *Saratoga*, and ordered to the *Mohican*.

PLACED ON LEAVE FOR DISCHARGE.

FEBRUARY 15.—Acting Ensign Cephas K. Waite.

LIST OF VOLUNTEER NAVAL OFFICERS

Who have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States since last report:

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant James R. Wheeler, from the 11th inst.

Acting Ensign G. H. Book, from January 26, 1866.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Tracy Coit, from April 15, 1866.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer T. Benton Brown, from August 16, 1866.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending February 16, 1867:

James Concklin, seaman, January 14th, U. S. steamer *Vanderbilt*.

John Hayes, seaman, January 15th, U. S. steamer *Saco*.

Edward G. Joyce, corporal marines, January 24th, U. S. steamer *Jamestown*.

Bernard Hagan, boatswain's mate, January 25th, U. S. steamer *Jamestown*.

Michael J. Sweeney, landsman, January 28th, U. S. steamer *Jamestown*.

James Burns, marine, January 29th, U. S. steamer *Jamestown*.

Peter Chatfield, landsman, December 16, 1866, U. S. steamer *Douglas*.

Edward Martin, landsman, February 11th, Naval Hospital, Chelsea.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JANUARY 19.—Captain John Fauner, to Havana, Cuba, on special duty.

Second Lieutenant Joseph R. Dolan to Havana, Cuba, under orders of Captain Fauner.

Second Lieutenant Charles A. Abbey, to the steamer *Mahoning*, at Portland, to relieve Second Lieutenant Leander M. Keene, detached and ordered to the *Moscow*, at Baltimore, Md.

JANUARY 30.—First Assistant Engineer C. A. Goodwin, to the *Mahoning*, at Portland, Me., relieving First Assistant Engineer Reilly, detached on account of illness.

FEBRUARY 4.—Second Assistant Engineer John W. Collins, to the *Moscow*, at Wilmington, to relieve Engineer Satterlee ordered to the *Nemah*, at New York.

DETACHED.

JANUARY 23.—First Lieutenant James Hill, of steamer *Nemah*, at Newport, R. I., on being relieved by First Lieutenant E. L. Cowen.

ARMY GAZETTE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brevet Brigadier-General Sydney Burbank has been appointed Assistant Commissioner for the Freedmen's Bureau in Kentucky.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTED HOSPITAL STEWARDS U. S. ARMY.

Hospital Steward Albert Brown, 8th U. S. Cavalry, and ordered to report by letter to the Medical Director Department of California for duty.

Sergeant William G. Fernald, Company I, 15th U. S. Infantry, and ordered to duty with that regiment.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The following appointments have been confirmed by the Senate, they having been sent to that body with the following letter from the President:

To the Senate of the United States:
I desire the consent of the Senate to the correction of certain clerical errors which occurred in nominating for their confirmation, at their last session, the officers named in the accompanying communication, as proposed by the Secretary of War.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, December 21, 1866.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

The name of Robert S. Stockton, Jr., confirmed on the 21st March, 1866, to be Second Lieutenant in the 6th Cavalry, should read Robert F. Stockton, Jr.

The name of Julian W. Chickering, confirmed on the 23d July, 1866, to be Second Lieutenant in the 13th regiment of Infantry, should read John W. Chickering.

The date of rank of James E. Eastman, confirmed on the 27th July, 1866, to be Second Lieutenant in the 3d Artillery, should read "June 18, 1865" instead of "June 17, 1865."

The name of David D. Wheeler, confirmed on the 23d July, 1866, to be Second Lieutenant in the 1st Artillery, should read Daniel D. Wheeler.

The name of Jones R. King, confirmed on the 23d July, 1866, to be Second Lieutenant in the 2d Infantry, should read Josias R. King.

The name of John W. Jacobs, confirmed on the 26th July, 1866, to be Second Lieutenant in the 18th Infantry, should read Joshua W. Jacobs.

BREVET APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

In the case of Guy V. Henry, of the 1st Artillery, confirmed on the 27th July, 1866, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, read "for gallant and meritorious services in front of Petersburg, Va." instead of "for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Fort Harrison, Va."

The date of rank of James H. Carleton, confirmed on the 14th July, 1866, to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel by brevet, should read in each case March 13, 1865, instead of May 25, 1865.

In the case of John H. Kane, of the 5th Cavalry, confirmed on the 22d July, 1866, to be Captain by brevet, read "for gallant and meritorious services in the battles terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General R. E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865," instead of "for gallant and meritorious services at Dinwiddie Court-House, Va., to date from March 31, 1865."

The date of rank of First Lieutenant J. H. Butler, U. S. Army, confirmed on the 27th July, 1866, to be Major by brevet, should read November 8, 1865, instead of October 8, 1865.

BREVET APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

In the case of James C. Rogers, confirmed on the 12th March, 1866, to be Major-General by brevet, instead of "for faithful and meritorious services," read "for gallant and meritorious services."

The name of Oliver Gooding, confirmed on the 23d July, 1866, to be Major-General by brevet, should read Oliver P. Gooding.

The name of William H. Madill, confirmed on the 12th March, 1866, to be Major-General by brevet, should read Henry J. Madill.

In the case of Charles Black, confirmed on the 12th March, 1866, to be Brigadier-General by brevet, read "for gallant services in the assault on Fort Blakely, Ala." instead of "for meritorious services."

The name of William W. Barrett, confirmed on the 12th March, 1866, to be Brigadier-General by brevet, should read Wallace W. Barrett.

The name of Kerwin M. Crane, confirmed on the 12th March, 1866, to be Brigadier-General by brevet, should read Nirom M. Crane.

The name of Daniel McCaulley, Colonel of the 11th Indiana Cavalry, confirmed on the 12th March, 1866, to be Brigadier-General by brevet, to date from March 13, 1865, should read Daniel Macauley.

The name of Oliver Gooding, confirmed on the 10th April, 1866, to be Brigadier-General by brevet, should read Oliver P. Gooding.

The name of Javina W. Hall, confirmed on the 10th April, 1866, to be Brigadier-General by brevet, should read Jarius W. Hall.

The name of Rollin V. Ankeny, confirmed on the 10th April, 1866, to be Brigadier-General by brevet, should read Rollin V. Ankeny.

In the case of Amasa Cobb, confirmed on the 10th April, 1866, to be Brigadier-General by brevet, read "for gallant and distinguished services at the battles of Williamsburg, Goldsboro's Farm, Va., and Antietam, Md." instead of "for gallant and distinguished services at the battles of Williamsburg, Goddard's Farm, Va., and Antietam, Md."

The name of Daniel H. Bush, confirmed on the 10th April, 1866, to be Brigadier-General by brevet, should read Daniel H. Brush.

The name of Patrick R. Gurney, confirmed on the 10th April, 1866, to be Brigadier-General by brevet, should read Patrick R. Gurney.

The date of rank of William F. Robeson, confirmed on the 18th May, 1866, to be Brigadier-General by brevet, should read April 1, 1866, instead of March 13, 1865.

The name of Henry J. Davis, confirmed on the 10th April, 1866, to be Brigadier-General by brevet, should read Henry G. Davis.

The name of J. L. Ritchie, confirmed on the 5th February, 1866, to be Colonel by brevet, should read J. L. Ritchie.

The name of S. M. Tenb, confirmed on the 5th February, 1866, to be Colonel by brevet, should read Samuel M. Zent.

The name of B. T. Taylor, confirmed on the 5th February, 1866, to be Colonel by brevet, should read B. F. Taylor.

In the case of George Hicks, confirmed on the 5th February, 1866, to be Colonel by brevet, after the words "Illinois Volunteers," insert "for meritorious services during the war."

The name of James Rainey, confirmed on the 5th February, 1866, to be Colonel by brevet, should read James Rany.

In the case of Thomas L. Motley, confirmed on the 5th February, 1866, to be Colonel by brevet, after the word "Volunteers" insert "for meritorious services during the war."

The name of Henry White, confirmed on the 5th February, 1866, to be Colonel by brevet, should read Harrison White.

The name of Oliver S. Matthews, confirmed on the 5th February, 1866, to be Colonel, should read Oliver Matthews.

The name of Archibald Boyle, confirmed on the 18th May, 1866, to be Colonel by brevet, should read Archibald Boyle.

The name of Jeremiah M. Rush, confirmed on the 10th April, 1866, to be Colonel by brevet, should read Jeremiah M. Rush.

The name of Craig Wadsworth, confirmed on the 10th April, 1866, to be Colonel by brevet, should read Craig W. Wadsworth.

The name of W. H. Coyle, confirmed on the 5th February, 1866, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, should read W. H. Coyle.

In the case of Charles T. Hudson, confirmed on the 5th February, 1866, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, after the words "Michigan Cavalry," insert "for meritorious services during the war."

The name of Marshall J. Ludington, confirmed on the 5th February, 1866, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, should read Marshall J. Ludington.

William A. Noble, Commissary of Subsistence, confirmed on the 14th February, 1866, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, should read Henry T. Noble, Assistant Quartermaster.

The name of Theodore S. Thompson, confirmed on the 5th February, 1866, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, should read Theodore S. Thompson.

The name of James W. Farrington, confirmed on the 10th April, 1866, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, should read John W. Farrington.

The name of Archiebald Boyle, confirmed on the 10th April, 1866, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, should read Archiebald Boyle.

The name of Julius Fosses, confirmed on the 26th July, 1866, to be Major by brevet, should read Julius Fosses.

The name of Benjamin G. Blourrey, confirmed on the 10th April, 1866, to be Major by brevet, should read Benjamin G. Blowney.

The name of Edward B. Whitmore, confirmed on the 10th April, 1866, to be Major by brevet, should read Edmund B. Whitmore.

The date of rank of W. H. Free, confirmed on the 5th February, 1866, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, should read "July 26, 1865," instead of "July 25, 1865."

The date of rank of Joseph B. Cutts, confirmed on the 5th February, 1866, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, should read "October 3, 1865," instead of "October 1, 1865."

The date of rank of Abraham McMahon, confirmed on the 5th February, 1866, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, should read "October 5, 1865," instead of "October 1, 1865."

The name of Alexander M. Spear, confirmed on the 5th February, 1866, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, should read Alexander M. Spear.

The name of Moses K. Taylor, confirmed on the 5th February, 1866, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, should read Morse K. Taylor.

In the case of William N. Clarke, confirmed on the 5th February, 1866, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, after the word "services," insert "during the war."

For "Brevet Major R. C. Clowry, Commissary of Subsistence," confirmed on the 5th February, 1866, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, read "Brevet Major R. C. Clowry, Assistant Quartermaster."

The name of Joel D. Crutender, confirmed on the 5th February, 1866, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, should read Joel D. Crutender.

In the case of James McCleery, confirmed on the 5th February, 1866, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, read "for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Pittsburg Landing and Stone River, Tenn." instead of "for faithful and meritorious services during the war."

The name of Craig Wadsworth, confirmed on the 10th April, 1866, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, should read Craig W. Wadsworth.

The name of L. B. Plummer, confirmed on the 10th April, 1866, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, should read L. P. Plummer.

The name of Adam Nose, confirmed on the 10th April, 1866, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, should read Adam Nase.

The name of George H. Harris, confirmed on the 10th April, 1866, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, should read George H. Harris.

The name of J. Laughan, confirmed on the 10th April, 1866, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, should read Robert Laughan.

The date of rank of T. G. Welles, confirmed on the 10th April, 1866, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, should read "April 9, 1865," instead of "March 13, 1865."

The name of Ethan S. Bailey, confirmed on the 10th April, 1866, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, should read Eli S. Bailey.

The name of J. V. Butts, confirmed on the 10th April, 1866, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, should read J. D. Butts.

The name of Henry D. Cook, confirmed on the 15th June, 1866, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, should read Harry D. Cook.

The name of James McDowell, confirmed on the 27th July, 1866, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, should read James A. McDowell.

The name of Ethan S. Bailey, confirmed on the 10th April, 1866, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, should read Joseph Z. Culver.

Captain Frank J. Crawford, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, confirmed on the 5th February, 1866, to be Major by brevet, should read Captain F. C. Crawford, of the 88th Indiana Volunteers.

The name of James Bronson, confirmed on the 5th February, 1866, to be Major by brevet, should read James C. Bronson.

The name of James H. Cummings, confirmed on the 5th February, 1866, to be Major by brevet, should read James H. Cummings.

In the case of H. L. Dalrymple, confirmed on the 5th February, 1866, to be Major by brevet, the initial letter "M." should be substituted for "L." and after the word "campaign," add the words "in Virginia," so as to read "during the present campaign in Virginia."

In the case of Albert M. Harper, confirmed on the 5th February, 1866, to be Major by brevet, after the word "Volunteers," insert the words "for faithful and meritorious services."

In the case of John L. Hathaway, confirmed on the 5th February, 1866, to be Major by brevet, after the word "Volunteers," insert the words "for efficient and meritorious services."

In the case of Jasper H. Holman, confirmed on the 5th February, 1866, to be Major by brevet, after the word "Artillery," insert the words "for meritorious services."

The name of August W. Keene, confirmed on the 5th February, 1866, to be Major by brevet, should read Augustus W. Keene.

In the case of Daniel Kennicott, confirmed on the 5th February, 1866, after the word "services," insert the words "during the recent campaign," so as to read "for gallant and meritorious services during the recent campaign terminating," etc.

The name of Joseph S. Lowry, confirmed on the 5th February, 1866, to be Major by brevet, should read Joseph S. Lowry.

The name of William R. Moore, confirmed on the 5th February, 1866, to be Major by brevet, should read William R. Morse.

The name of J. D. Runson, confirmed on the 5th February, 1866, to be Major by brevet, should read J. D. Ransom.

The name of Henry Strickhardt, confirmed on the 5th February, 1866, to be Major by brevet, should read Henry Strickhardt.

The name of Benjamin C. Sherman, confirmed on the 5th February, 1866, to be Major by brevet, should read Benjamin C. Sherman.

The name of J. C. Simms, confirmed on the 5th February, 1866, to be Major by brevet, should read William T. Simms.

The name of Roderick Thune, confirmed on the 5th February, 1866, to be Major by brevet, should read Roderick Thune.

The name of Zenas O. B. Wilbur, confirmed on the 5th February, 1866, to be Major by brevet, should read Zenas F. Wilbur.

The name of A. S. Kollinger, confirmed on the 5th February, 1866, to be Major by brevet, should read A. Schellenger.

The name of William C. Furey, confirmed on the 5th February, 1866, to be Major by brevet, should read William C. Furey.

The name of James B. Ten Eyck, confirmed on the 27th July, 1866, to be Major by brevet, should read Jerome B. Ten Eyck.

The name of T. E. Miller, confirmed on the 13th July, 1866, to be Major by brevet, should read E. T. Miller.

The name of Edwin C. Lovell, confirmed on the 10th April, 1866, to be Major by brevet, should read Edward C. Lovell.

The name of James W. Farrington, confirmed on the 10th April, 1866, to be Major by brevet, should read John W. Farrington.

The name of August P. Williams, confirmed on the 5th February, 1866, to be Major by brevet, should read Augustus P. Williams.

The name of Edward T. Lansing, confirmed on the 5th February, 1866, to be Major by brevet, should read Edwin T. Lansing.

The name of William Purdy, confirmed on the 5th February, 1866, to be Major by brevet, should read Wilson Purdy.

The name of Samuel Yates, confirmed on the 5th February, 1866, to be Major by brevet, should read Samuel R. Yates.

The name of Craig Wadsworth, confirmed on the 10th April, 1866, to be Major by brevet, should read Craig W. Wadsworth.

The name of R. H. Steele, confirmed on the 10th April, 1866, to be Major by brevet, should read R. H. Steele.

The date of rank of Edwin J. Aldrich, confirmed on the 10th April, 1866, to be Major by brevet, should read "December 11, 1865," instead of "March 5, 1865."

The date of rank of Leonard P. Bureau, confirmed on the 10th April, 1866, to be Major by brevet, should read "January 3, 1866," instead of "December 27, 1865."

The name of A. H. Roberts, confirmed on the 10th April, 1866, to be Major by brevet, should read B. K. Roberts.

The name of William P. Jordan, confirmed on the 10th April, 1866, to be Major by brevet, should read William P. Jordan.

The date of rank of John F. Skeaton, confirmed on the 10th April, 1866, to be Major by brevet, should read "March 5, 1866," instead of "March 5, 1865."

The name of E. Johnson, confirmed on the 26th April, 1866, to be Major by brevet, should read Joseph E. Johnson.

The name of G. N. Marshall, confirmed on the 10th April, 1866, to be Major by brevet, should read G. W. Marshall.

The name of E. R. Weller, confirmed on the 27th July, 1866, to be Major by brevet, should read E. R. Theller.

The name of Reciner C. Feldknopf, confirmed on the 10th April, 1866, to be Major by brevet, should read Reimer C. Feldknopf.

The name of F. U. Von Shirrock, confirmed on the 10th April, 1866, to be Major by brevet, should read F. C. Von Shirrock.

The name of W. W. Walling, confirmed on the 5th February, 1866, to be Major by brevet, should read W. H. Walling.

The name of Frank T. Volk, confirmed on the 5th February, 1866, to be Major by brevet, should read Fred. T. Volk.

The name of Robert M. McDonald, confirmed on the 5th February, 1866, to be Major by brevet, should read Robert M. McDonald.

The name of Henry D. Cook, confirmed on the 13th July, 1866, to be Major by brevet, should read Harry D. Cook.

The name of Oliver S. Matthews, confirmed on the 10th April, 1866, to be Major by brevet, should read Oliver Matthews.

The name of Julius Fosses, confirmed on the 26th July, 1866, to be Major by brevet, should read Julius Fosses.

The name of Benjamin G. Blourrey, confirmed on the 10th April, 1866, to be Major by brevet, should read Benjamin G. Blowney.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

MILITIA ITEMS.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—A drill of the left wing of this regiment took place, at the armory, on Thursday evening, the 14th inst. The five companies composing the wing were divided into ten platoons of ten files each. Colonel Emmons Clark was in command, assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel Haws and Adjutant Steele. We have not seen Major Joseph Young at any of the drills this season, and his absence may have been the cause of the rumor that he had resigned. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, quite a number of spectators were present to witness the drill, among whom we noticed several of the older members of the regiment. Although the left wing did very well, we hardly think it made as good an appearance as did the right wing. In executing the various firings, the third and seventh platoons were most precise in the manual, as well as correct in delivering their fire. The loading of the companies on the right and left was hardly up to the mark. While the firings were being executed there was a continual buzzing going on in rear of the left company. We could not make out whether this arose from the remarks of the captain or the talking of the men. If it was caused by the corrections of the captain and his non-commissioned officers, it was all wrong. More care in the weekly drills would do away with the necessity of so much talking at wing drills.

In forming square—as at the drill of the right wing—it happened that the third front was under the command of a lieutenant, who was not prompt enough in giving his commands. We forgot to mention that the first firing by companies was marred by the first and second companies firing out of turn.

The formation on the right by file into line, as also the other battalion movements, were very handsomely executed. After seeing the drills of both wings of the battalion we are convinced that in the execution of the manual, and especially the loading and firing, the second company is unequalled in the regiment, and, we think, in the First division. Companies E and G appear to us to be the best companies of the left wing. We have, however, very little cause to find serious fault with any of the companies of this regiment.

A pleasant reunion of Company C, of this regiment, took place on the evening of the 14th inst., at the residence of their late Captain, John W. Murray, at Harlem, on which occasion the company presented him with an elegant gold watch, with suitable inscriptions on the inside, and the company coat of arms upon one side of the case and the regimental cipher on the other. They also presented him with a set of resolutions, engrossed in Stanton's best style and enclosed in a beautiful passe-partout and massive frame. Private Benj. G. Talbert made the presentation speech in his usual happy style, and Captain Murray responded, thanking the company for their elegant presents and for their appreciation of his services during the eleven years he was connected with the "Old Third." The guests were then commanded to "fall in"—not according to height, but capacity—for rations, and a bountiful spread was soon scattered *salon des fêtes*.

OFFICERS' AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' DRILLS.—We are given to understand that one of the brigade commanders of the First division intends to assemble the officers and non-commissioned officers of his brigade in the Tompkins Square parade ground for the purposes of instruction, during the present Spring. We sincerely hope that we have been misinformed, or that if any officer attempts to hold such a drill, an application will be made to division headquarters to have the order countermanded. If officers and non-commissioned officers are to be drilled together, the non-commissioned officers should be formed into skeleton companies or divisions, and under no circumstances should they be indiscriminately formed into a company.

Officers' drills if properly conducted are very important and instructive, but they should be held in some place from which the members of their regiment and the public generally should be carefully excluded. The members of the National Guard must remember that while as citizens the private in the ranks may occupy a higher position than the Colonel of the regiment, this is entirely reversed when they put on their uniforms. Officers may associate with their men as much as they please when not acting as soldiers of the State, but this familiarity must cease the moment they put on their uniforms. The dignity of the officers' position must be preserved, and nothing must at any time be done to lessen their importance in the eyes of their men. If it is thought best, let a drill of the non-commissioned officers be held at Tompkins Square; but we should be sorry to see any officer order a drill of officers and non-commissioned officers at that place.

NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—Colonel J. D. Krehbiel, commanding this regiment, on the 11th inst. issued General Orders No. 1, as follows: "The following section of General Orders No. 4, 1867, from General Headquarters, State of New York, Adjutant-General's Office, is brought to the notice of this command: Special attention should be paid to the company drills, and in securing a perfect knowledge of the lessons contained in the school of the soldier." By General Orders No. 1, dated New York, February 1, 1867, Major-General Alexander Shaler assumes command of the First division N. G. S. N. Y. Division headquarters are for the present established at No. 212 West Twenty-eighth street. In order to honor the anniversary of the birth of 'the Father of his Country,' and to receive, on this occasion, a stand of colors from the authorities of the City of New York, this regiment will parade, in full uniform, on Friday, the 22d of February, 1867. Roll-call of companies at 1:30 p. m., at the armory; line will be formed on Bond street, right on Bowery, at 1:45 p. m. If the weather is cold or stormy, overcoats will be used. The right wing of this regiment, composed of Companies A, E, I, B and D, will assemble for battalion drill at the State arsenal, corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, on Friday, the 1st of March, 1867, at 7:30 p. m., line to be formed at 8 p. m., precisely. The left wing, composed of Companies K, H, G, C and F, will assemble at the same place, and for the same purpose, on Friday, the 29th of March, 1867, at 7:30 p. m.; formation of line at 8 p. m. Muskets will be furnished at the arsenal on both occasions. Field, staff and non-commissioned staff, if not on duty elsewhere, will be present at these drills. Non-commissioned officers and privates are reminded that they must have the pompons on their caps, whenever they have to appear in uniform. The officers and non-commissioned staff officers, in civil dress, will assemble at the armory, until further orders, every third Friday of each month, at 8 p. m., for theoretical instruction and the discharge of such military business as may be brought before them by the commandant of the regiment. The non-commissioned officers, equipped and uniformed, will assemble at the armory, until further orders, every first Friday of each month, at 8 p. m., for instruction and drill, under the command of Major A. Steinway. The non-commissioned officers of the field music will

attend at these drills. The following changes are announced for the information of the regiment: Jacob Gruber, formerly of the Fifth regiment N. G., has been duly elected and commissioned as Second Lieutenant of Company C, vice F. W. Kaiser, resigned, rank from December 25, 1866; Edward M. Gatterdam has been appointed Chief Bugler of this command, date of warrant, November 15, 1866; Leo Willner has been appointed Leader of the band, date of warrant, November 26, 1866; Frederick Schröder, an efficient member of Company K, died on January 28, 1867, of typhoid fever. Lieutenant-Colonel E. O. Bernet, Captain C. Rohrich and Captain J. M. Schmidt are hereby appointed a Regimental Board of Examination, whose duty it will be to examine into the qualities and capabilities of every candidate who shall, in future, offer himself for an officer's position in this regiment; and the commandant of the same will henceforth not recommend any such candidate for being commissioned by the Governor, unless he produce a certificate of capability, signed by the above-named three officers. Major A. Steinway, Captain A. Stauf and Captain G. Strauss are hereby appointed a Regimental Board of Examination, who will examine into and certify to the fitness of members elected to non-commissioned officers' positions in their respective companies; and no such candidate will receive a warrant at the Colonel's hands, without producing a favorable certificate, signed by the last-named three officers. Commandants of companies will promulgate these orders with all dispatch, and enjoin upon the members to keep them for future reference."

SEVENTH-FIRST REGIMENT.—Colonel T. W. Parmelee, commanding this regiment, issued the following order on the 13th inst.: On the 22d day of February this regiment will parade in full fatigue uniform (overcoats and white gloves), in celebration of the birthday of Washington. Line will be formed in Bond street, right resting on Broadway, at 1 o'clock p. m. The field and staff will report to the Colonel dismounted, and the non-commissioned staff, first sergeants, band and drum corps, to the Adjutant on the parade line, fifteen minutes before formation. Paragraphs No. 3 and 4 General Orders No. 9, series of 1866, are rescinded. The attention of line officers is called to paragraph No. 9 General Orders No. 9, paragraphs Nos. 2 and 5 General Orders No. 11, series of 1866, and paragraph No. 2 General Orders No. 1, current series. All recruits or members of the regiment not prepared for instruction in the school of the company are hereby ordered to assemble in fatigue uniform at the Thirteenth street armory on Thursday evening of each week, at 8 o'clock, until further orders. The line officers from each company will alternate in attending these meetings to assist the Colonel in the instruction of recruits, and will furnish corrected lists of the members detailed by company commanders at each meeting. The many objections to the existing system by which officers and men are kept from development are too apparent to need comment, and it is deemed for our common good that an orthodox uniformity of instruction be instituted. Habitual carelessness, inattention, clandestine hilarity, untidy appearance, or any other deficiency on the part of members which may be a detriment to the progress of a company, will be considered sufficient cause for reduction to this class, and company commanders will use their own discretion in accordance. In all such cases the chronic defects will be noted in the communication assigning the member. The resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Coles is announced. The commandant cannot publish the resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel Coles without allusion to the good service he rendered the organization in the various positions he has filled.

Discharged.—Private Wm. McCaffil, Company D, expiration of term of service; Private Thos. D. Crowe, Company B, expiration of term of service; Private James Gruber, Company C, physical disability.

The name of Private John D. Mount, of Company B, will be dropped from the roll on account of removal from district.

Cavalry Brigade.—Brigadier-General Brooke Postley has issued the following circular:

A cheerful compliance with the requirements of the "Military Code" and "General Regulations" is expected from every officer of this brigade.

The drill and movements of the authorized cavalry tactics will in no case be departed from.

Inefficient officers will be required to perfect themselves in the duties of their office, or make room for those more competent.

At each and every parade commandants of companies will make a thorough inspection of the uniforms and equipments of their several companies before entering regimental formation, and dismiss from the parade and return as absent each and every officer or trooper who shall, on such inspection, be found deficient in uniform or equipments, or deficient in the condition of the same, or deficient in a proper horse of at least fourteen and a half hands in height. On regimental formations, commandants of regiments will correct any errors in these respects committed by commandants of companies.

All officers are required to prohibit smoking, drinking, and conversing while on parade, and to enforce soldierly deportment. Until each parade be dismissed, no person will be permitted to leave his post or the ranks of the command to which he properly belongs, excepting for such imperative cause as sickness; in which case such person will, upon recommendation of a surgeon, be dismissed for the day, and not be permitted to return. Persons admonished, and disregarding any of the requirements of this paragraph, will be dismissed from the parade, and returned for "disobedience of orders."

An officer invested with command, is responsible for the discipline of the troops under his orders, and for the good condition of everything entrusted to his charge; that his command be properly instructed and ready at all times for active service upon the shortest notice.

Upon intelligent non-commissioned officers much of the good condition of a regiment depends. None but well qualified persons should be elected to, or be permitted to hold, such offices.

Officers and soldiers will be held amenable to the military law and tribunals for offences committed by them while on duty whether in uniform or not; and they will be deemed to be on duty during the performance of any service which may be lawfully required of them, and while going to and returning from the performance of such service. Section 145, General Regulations.

Courtesy among military men is indispensable to discipline. Respect to superiors will not be confined to obedience on duty, but will be extended to all occasions. It is always the duty of the inferior to accost or to offer first the customary salutation, and of the superior to return such complimentary notice. Section 278, General Regulations.

"Present saber" will be the mode of saluting with drawn saber.

When a soldier without arms, or with side-arms only, meets an officer, he is to raise his hand to the right side of the visor of his cap, palm to the front, elbow raised as high as the shoulder, looking at the same time in a respectful and soldier-like manner at the officer, who will return the compliment thus offered. Section 280, General Regulations.

A non-commissioned officer or soldier being seated, and without particular occupation, will rise on the approach of an officer and make the customary salutation. If standing, he will turn toward the officer for the same purpose. If the parties remain in the same place or in the same ground, such compliments need not be repeated. Section 281, General Regulations.

Commandants of regiments will cause Section 151 of the Military Code, and Section 536 of General Regulations to be strictly enforced. They will especially require commandants of companies to properly instruct their companies in the school of the soldier, in the mounted and dismounted drill, and persistently insist upon the "position of the troops when mounted."

Communications from officers in a regiment will be sent to the commandant of the regiment for his action, and by him be transmitted to the commandant of the brigade, if intended for such commandant of brigade or a superior officer. Each officer through whose hands communications are required to pass will use due diligence in making such transmission. Section 479, General Regulations.

No communication, within the competency of an intermediate commander to decide upon, should be forwarded for action of the higher authority, except by way of appeal. Section 481, General Regulations.

Communications in which the interest of the service or of an officer are concerned, will be accompanied by the expression of an opinion or remark, endorsed upon them, by the commander who forwards them to a higher authority. Section 482, General Regulations.

Returns and reports required by Sections 141 and 155 of the Military Code and Sections 455, 527, 573 and 668 of the General Regulations must be promptly made.

Copies of all orders of commandants of regiments will be forwarded at their dates, or as soon thereafter as practicable, in separate series to the commandant of brigade. Sections 474 and 508, General Regulations.

This circular will be read at all meetings of officers, and at all regimental and company meetings, under the direction of the presiding officer, during the current year. A copy thereof will be served upon each officer, and a copy thereof will be kept posted at each armory and meeting room throughout the brigade.

SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND CONCERT.—The eighth and last of the sixth season of promenade concerts of this regiment took place at the regimental armory on Saturday evening the 16th inst., and, although the clerk of the weather was extremely "out of sorts" on this occasion, the attendance was large and select. The programme was most excellent, and its composition was as follows:

March—"St. Jean D'Acre," Glover; Song—"When the swallows homeward fly," Abt; Overture—"Le Serment," Aubert; Duet—"Beille Immage" (Semiramide), Rossini; Selections—"I Puritani," Donizetti; Polka—"Fantasio," Herzog; March—"Ourz," Mollenhauer; Quadrille—"Ferdinand," Strauss; Valse—"Tannen Lieder," Gingl; Lanciers—"Lurline," Wallace; Polka Redowa—"Sounds of the Bell," Weingarten; Galop—"Up and down hill," C. Faust.

The rendition of the various selections was in Graffula's best style, the new favorite march, "Ourz," receiving an encore. The second portion of the programme (orchestra) was entirely devoted to light dancing music, the concert terminating with the "tattoo" (lights out). The series of concerts has been always well attended, although the weather has not been favorable, as it has stormed at least six out of the eight concert nights. The complimentary concert to Band Master O. S. Graffula will take place at the Seventh regiment armory, on Saturday evening, March 2, 1867. Tickets to be obtained from the members of the regiment, or from C. S. Graffula, No. 1 Stanton street.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.—Wing drills of this regiment took place at the State Arsenal last week. The right wing, comprising Companies C, F, G, D and B, on Thursday, the 14th; and the left wing, comprising Companies A, E, H, I and K, on Friday, the 15th inst. The companies of the right wing had fourteen files front, and those of the left twelve files each. Colonel John Ward, Jr., commanded the drill both evenings, and was assisted by Major Knox McAfee; Lieutenant H. B. Smith, of Company F, acting as Adjutant at the right-wing drill, and John Dowley Lieutenant of Company I, at the left-wing. The following are the movements that were gone through with at the left-wing drill, all of which were according to Morris' tactics.

Dress Parade.—Advancing and retiring by right and left of companies and forming line by file right and left; wheeling into column of companies; forming divisions from a halt; marching in column of divisions; forming line by file left from column of divisions; retiring by right of companies and forming line by file left; wheeling by company into column; forming divisions on the march; close column by division; ditto facing left; ditto facing right; ditto facing rear; ditto left in front; ditto left in front, facing left, and ditto facing right; ditto facing rear; by fours by right flank; forming line; loading and firings; formal dismissal of parade.

Colonel Ward gave his commands in a clear and distinct voice, and the movements were generally well executed. The firing by battalions was very well done. Brigadier-General Ward was present in uniform superintending the drill. Colonel Ward has but recently assumed command of his regiment, but appears to be fast acquiring the full confidence of the officers of the fine regiment he commands.

THIRD REGIMENT.—The first annual ball of Company F, of this regiment, Captain Samuel M. Cox commanding, will take place at Jones' Assembly Rooms, 656 Broadway, on Thursday evening, March 14th.

FIRST REGIMENT.—At a regular meeting of Company G, First regiment National Guard, Hawkins Zouaves, held at their armory, corner of Broadway and Fourth street, on Wednesday evening, the 13th inst., the following were elected non-commissioned officers: Charles J. Dyruff, First Sergeant; Martin Meyers, Second Sergeant; Edward Pollard, Third Sergeant; John McCarthy, Fourth Sergeant; Henry Shick, Fifth Sergeant; Corporals, Henry Leese, Daniel Oatton, Geo. Lee, Geo. Walker, John Renhart, Geo. Walters, Eliz. Dennis, Jacob Cimmers.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. B. Allen on the 6th inst. issued the following order, assuming command: In compliance with orders the undersigned hereby assumes command, and in doing so wishes to impress upon all the members of this command that he shall hold them strictly accountable for all deficiencies in the line of duties, hoping at the same time that they will feel the importance of devoting their time and energies for the benefit of the regiment and for their mutual advantage.

Electors.—Frank W. Wood as Captain, vice John W. Wood, dismissed; John McBride, First Lieutenant, vice Jeremiah M. Barker, resigned; F. J. Roebuck, Second Lieutenant, vice Frank W. Wood, promoted.

Drum Corps, Forty-seventh Regiment.—The second annual ball of this organization, under the leadership of Drum-Major Henry Rohlf, took place at Trainor's Dancing Academy, Brooklyn, E. D., on the 19th inst. The rooms were decorated in a pleasing manner, and were comfortably filled. We noticed that no officer of the regiment was present. The drum corps of this regiment is a good one, and on one occasion carried off the prize, in a competitive contest with the drum corps of the Seventy-first regiment. Drum-Major Murphy, of the Twelfth regiment, was present in uniform, as also the representatives of the drum corps of the Fifty-sixth, and other organizations of the Second division.

BALL OF THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT.—The eighth annual ball of Company K, of this regiment, which took place at the National Assembly Rooms, Forty-fourth street, was an exception to most company balls we have attended, in that the guests who were announced to be present were there, quite a number of whom were the higher officers of the National Guard. The room where the ball took place had not, we believe, been previously used for that purpose, for which they are well suited, being about as large as the Germania Assembly Rooms. The decorations of the room were very fine; the music was good; the Committee efficient, and the Captain as attentive and agreeable as possible. The attendance was quite large, Mayor Hoffman and Comptroller Connelly being the most distinguished civilians present; while the National Guard was represented by Generals Shaler, Aspinwall and Bendix, and staff; Colonels Maidhof, Krehbiel and Meyer; Lieutenant-Colonels Lux and Hillenbrand, and a host of others. At the supper speeches were

made by his Honor the Mayor, the Comptroller, and the principal military officers. General Aspinwall, by his sprightliness and wit, quite took the guests by storm, the officers of his brigade especially tying with each other in showing their commanding officer the high estimation in which he was held. Company K has always given good balls, and the eighth was no exception to the rule.

SIXTH REGIMENT.—Colonel J. W. Mason has issued the following order: "A Court-martial for the trial of offences, delinquencies and deficiencies in this regiment, has been ordered by Brigadier-General Burger, to consist of Lieutenant-Colonel Bernard Schwartz, and will hold its first sitting at the armory, on the 2d day of April next, at 3 o'clock p.m., at which time commandants of companies will make returns to the Court, and the Adjutant will in like manner make returns for the regimental non-commissioned officers' drills. The following manoeuvres will be executed at the regimental drill ordered to be held at the State Arsenal, on Monday evening, the 23d inst.: 1. Formation, Casey's Tactics, vol. 2, par. 2; 2. Manual of arms, Casey's Tactics, vol. 2, par. 35; 3. Loading and firing, Casey's Tactics, vol. 2, par. 37 to 72; 4. Review, General Regulations N. Y. S. M., par. 370 to 387; 5. Dress parade, General Regulations N. Y. S. M., par. 356 to 368.

"Loading," "fixing" and "unfixing bayonet" will hereafter be exercised according to General Regulations N. Y. S. M., paragraphs 1,094, 1,018, 1,619, 1,624 and 1,625, the principal difference from Casey's Tactics being in placing the musket to the left of the left foot, instead of between the feet, and in using the right hand instead of the left, in "fixing" and "unfixing bayonet." The "parade rest," on all parades of ceremony, such as dress parades, reviews and guard mounting, will be executed according to General Regulations N. Y. S. M., paragraph 336. In "opening ranks" the commissioned officers will step to the front on parades of ceremony only. By General Orders No. 4, from the Commander-in-Chief, "special attention must be paid to the company drills, and in securing a perfect knowledge of the lessons contained in the school of the soldier, and the form of inspection and review, of guard mounting and dress parade, must receive careful attention."

Rev. Benjamin T. Phillips has been appointed Chaplain of this regiment.

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1. By the right of company to the front; 2. By company into line, right about twice and halt; 3. Close column by division on second division right in front; 4. On second division deploy column; 5. By companies right wheel, on first company to half distance close column; 6. Change direction by the right flank; 7. Into line faced to the rear; 8. Repeat No. 5, march and change directions; 9. On the right into line; 10. To the rear by the right flank pass defile, first company right face; 11. Left into line wheel; 12. Change front forward on first company by company right one-half wheel; 13. Change front to the rear of first company; 14. Double column at half distance and deploy.

The drill was generally a good one, the movements being, for the most part, correctly performed.

At the close of the drill, General Yates, the former commandant of the brigade, reviewed the battalion of officers. The drum corps of the Fifth regiment, which was present under the charge of Drum-Major Berchert, furnished the music for the review in fine style. The drum corps, of twenty-six members, looked splendidly, and their leader is deserving of much credit for the splendid condition it is in. After the review the right and left divisions were wheeled up so as to form three sides of a square, and Brigadier-General Burger, in a very neat speech, presented General Yates with a copy of the following resolutions, handsomely engrossed and framed:

Resolutions of the field officers and brigade staff of the Second brigade, First division, upon the retirement of Brigadier-General Charles Yates, adopted November 26, 1866: "Whereas, Brigadier-General Charles Yates, lately commanding Second brigade, First division, N. G. S. N. Y., after a continuous service of twelve years, has resigned his commission; therefore, Resolved, That General Yates carries with him into retirement our highest respect and admiration for his high character, accomplish-

ments and loyal, patriotic services as a soldier, as well as our heartfelt gratitude for his uniform courtesy and untiring devotion to the best interests of his command.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution be presented to General Yates, as a memento of the above expression of our sincere regard.

The resolutions were surrounded by the photographs of the field officers of the brigade, the whole being placed in a heavy black-walnut frame heavily ornamented with appropriate gilt designs.

The speech of General Burger was very much to the point, and evinced the high esteem in which General Yates was held by the brigade. General Yates replied, feelingly and somewhat at length, and was heartily cheered at the close of his speech. Among those present to witness the presentation were Major-General Shaler—who was given three cheers—Brigadier-General Lloyd Aspinwall, Colonel J. Maidhof, Lieutenant-Colonel Lux, and quite a number of other officers of the National Guard.

THIRD REGIMENT.—Brevet Brigadier-General Bendix, commanding this regiment, has issued an order to the effect that "this regiment will assemble for drill, in full uniform (white gloves, without muskets), at the State Arsenal, corner Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, on Tuesday and Thursday, the 12th and 28th of March. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock p.m. The commissioned officers and non-commissioned staff officers will assemble for instruction and drill, in fatigue dress, with side arms, at the regimental armory, on Monday, the 25th inst., at 8 o'clock p.m. The non-commissioned company officers will assemble at the same time and place, in uniform, for drill and instruction, on Thursday, the 28th inst. Fine for non-attendance, three dollars. Lieutenant-Colonel John Beattie will take command of the non-commissioned officers, assisted by the Major, Adjutant and Sergeant-Major. The Lieutenant-Colonel will attend to the company drills of the right wing, and the Major to the left wing. They will be held responsible for the instruction of their wings in all the manoeuvres pertaining to the school of the soldier and company. Lieutenant-Colonel John Beattie, Captain P. F. Murray and First Lieutenant D. J. Humphreys are appointed a Regimental Board of Examiners, who will examine into, and certify to the fitness of members elected to non-commissioned officers' positions in this regiment, and no such candidate will receive a warrant from the Colonel, without producing a certificate, signed by said Board of Examiners, that they are qualified to fill the office to which they have been elected. According to the by-laws of the Board of officers, the regular monthly meeting will hereafter take place on the first Monday evening of each month, without further notice."

REV. BENJAMIN T. PHILLIPS has been appointed Chaplain of this regiment.

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SIXTH REGIMENT.—Colonel J. W. Mason has issued the following order: "A Court-martial for the trial of offences, delinquencies and deficiencies in this regiment, has been ordered by Brigadier-General Burger, to consist of Lieutenant-Colonel Bernard Schwartz, and will hold its first sitting at the armory, on the 2d day of April next, at 3 o'clock p.m., at which time commandants of companies will make returns to the Court, and the Adjutant will in like manner make returns for the regimental non-commissioned officers' drills. The following manoeuvres will be executed at the regimental drill ordered to be held at the State Arsenal, on Monday evening, the 23d inst.: 1. Formation, Casey's Tactics, vol. 2, par. 2; 2. Manual of arms, Casey's Tactics, vol. 2, par. 35; 3. Loading and firing, Casey's Tactics, vol. 2, par. 37 to 72; 4. Review, General Regulations N. Y. S. M., par. 370 to 387; 5. Dress parade, General Regulations N. Y. S. M., par. 356 to 368.

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MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of \$10 per card each.]

WHITE—Orr.—At Cleveland, Monday evening, February 11, 1867, by the Rev. Mr. Ryance, Brevet Captain J. Clegg, the White, U. S. A., to MARY, daughter of J. H. Orr, of that city.

SHEARER—DOWLF.—In Utica, Ohio, on the 2d of January, by the Rev. J. A. Crawford, late chaplain U. S. A., CHARLES C. SHEARER, Esq., of Xenia, to MARGERY H., eldest daughter of John Dunlap, of the former place.

DIED.

ROBINSON.—In Binghamton, February 10th, ELIZABETH, wife of General H. L. Robinson, and daughter of the late Hon. Erastus Root.

SAWYER.—In Boston, February 7th, of diphtheria, MINNIE A., youngest daughter of the late Captain Horace B. Sawyer, U. S. Navy, aged 16 years.

NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, 63 WILLIAM STREET.

This Company offers advantages to the public superior to any similar institution in the United States. All its Policies are non-forfeiting and contestable, and allow the largest liberty for residence and travel.

Officers of the Army and Navy are insured, in time of peace, at the usual table rates for civilians, and in the event of hostilities or war, will be charged nothing for the increased hazard.

By a recent Act of the Legislature of the State of New York, this Company is authorized to make Special Deposits with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, and receive therefor REGISTERED Policies, bearing the seal of the Department, and a Certificate that the Policy is secured by Pledge of Public Stocks, under a Special Trust, created by the Act of the Legislature in favor of "North America Life Insurance Company" exclusively. This makes every Registered Policy as secure to the holder as a National Bank Note, or a United States Bond.

The Officers of this Company have been long engaged in the business of Life Insurance, and are determined to use their large fund of experience in excelling in every thing which may tend to the interest of its members, and to make it.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of this Continent. All our Life and Endowment Policies are non-forfeiting after three annual Premiums have been paid, to the whole amount paid to the Company, thus securing to your heirs every dollar invested, whether you can continue your policy till death or not. Thirty days' grace allowed on any renewal payment, and the policy held good. Dividends declared annually.

Communications by letter promptly answered.

N. D. MORGAN, President.

T. T. MERWIN, V. President.

J. W. MERRILL, Secretary.

L. BROWN & CO.,
LATE SONS, BROWN & CO.,

BANKERS,

Collectors of

MILITARY AND NAVAL CLAIMS,

NO. 1 PARK PLACE, 2d floor,

NEW YORK.

Careful attention given to collecting all just claims of Officers and Soldiers, and liberal advances made if desired. We Cash and Collect Quartermasters' and Ordnance Vouchers, Certificates of Indebtedness, and Treasury Certificates issued from the Second Auditor's Office.

We give special attention and great care to obtaining PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, Clothing Accounts, etc., for discharged Officers and Soldiers and the heirs of deceased.

Prompt attention given to all correspondence.

THE GALAXY

FOR MARCH 1, 1867,

Is enlarged twenty pages to make room for the eleven concluding chapters of "THE CLAVERINGS," by Anthony Trollope. The story is thus finished in this number of THE GALAXY nearly three months ahead of its completion in England.

In THE GALAXY for April 1st will be commenced the new novel by Mrs. Edwards, author of "Archie Lovell." It will be entitled, "STEVEN LAWRENCE, YEOMAN," and will be printed from the author's advance MS.

The second of the series of papers by Richard Grant White, on "WORDS AND THEIR USES," will be given in the next (March 15th) number. It will consider "Why the Exception proves the Rule."

This number of THE GALAXY contains the second instalment of

"WAITING FOR THE VERDICT,"

By REBECCA HARDING DAVIS,

With Illustrations by Hennessy,

and the following articles:

NEMESIS. By H. H.

THE TEMPLE AND LINCOLN'S INN. By George Spence.

HER ANSWER. By Mrs. W. H. Palmer.

MAZZINI'S LAST MANIFESTO. By W. L. Alden. "RIEN NE VA PLUS." By Edward Gould Buffum.

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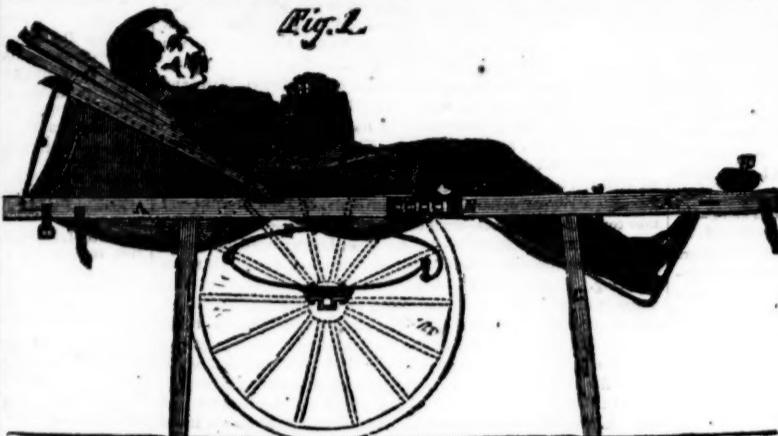
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The invention illustrated in the engravings appears to be the best and most comprehensive device which has yet come under our observation. Nothing has been omitted that could be employed to diminish the torture of a wounded soldier or sick person.



As will be seen by examining Fig. 2, it can be put into a compact form for transportation when not in use.



Two longitudinal bars, with transverse connections, form the frame of the litter. These lengthwise bars have handles at each end to give facility for using the device as an ordinary stretcher. An axle can be added with wheels supporting springs, when the distance from the place of injury to the hospital is too great to be performed in the usual manner. The litter then becomes an ambulance.

The longitudinal bars, A, are hinged at B, at which point is a sliding bolt, which rigidly secures the two pieces in one. The legs, C, are also hinged to the bars, A, and secured in a vertical position by the semi-circular braces, D. At E is a sacking to support the person, which is attached at one end to a sliding bar, by which it can be fixed in a level or concave form, as the patient may require. The arm-rests, F, are flexible and adjustable, and can be made to meet over the person at an convenient angle, for resting a wounded arm or arms. The head is supported on a flexible packing, which also can be adjusted and secured as required, the space, G, under the head forming a receptacle for articles necessary for the patient. At the foot is a cloth, H, rolled, which can be used to cover the person. The top of G is an expansion top similar to that of a chaise or buggy.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., August 20, 1866.

GENERAL: The "Wheeled Litter" submitted by you fulfills, in a marked degree, the requirements of the service for such a conveyance.

For use in the field, its compactness, portability and convenience of arrangement, make it peculiarly valuable, without in any way detracting from its more general utility at military posts, schools of practice, large hospitals, etc.

Wherever, from the nature of occupation, there is unusual liability to accident, the "Tompkins' Litter" should be adopted as the readiest and most humane mode of transferring injured persons to their homes or to hospitals; and in all large towns and cities they should be supplied to the police stations for this purpose.

Very respectfully yours,

Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. TOMPKINS, Quartermaster U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 20, 1866.

I concur entirely in the opinion of the Surgeon-General as regards the merits, uses, and advantages of the "Tompkins' Litter."

C. H. CRANE, Assistant Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, August 22, 1866.

The invention of General C. H. Tompkins, U. S. A., as described in the foregoing letter from the U. S. Surgeon-General, will, in the humble opinion of the undersigned, be found of inestimable value in relieving the sick and wounded; aiding in their recovery in many instances where, without the use of the "Litter," they might die; and I accordingly take pleasure in commanding it to general attention.

JOS. S. WILSON, Commissioner.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, November 5, 1866.

GENERAL: I believe that this litter will prove of great utility in removing patients from one ward to another at large permanent hospitals, in conveying them from wharves or railway stations to hospitals, and, in civil life, in providing an easy mode of transport for the sufferers from street accidents.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) GEORGE A. OTIS,

Assistant Surgeon and Brevet Major U. S. A., Curator Army Medical Museum;

Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. TOMPKINS, U. S. A.

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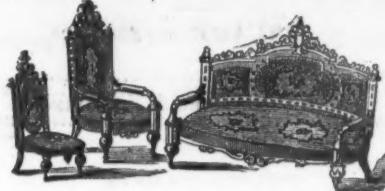
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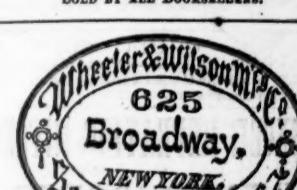
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TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

New York Life Insurance Company.

Office Nos. 112 & 114 Broadway.

JANUARY 1, 1867.

AMOUNT OF ASSETS, January 1, 1866.....	\$4,881,919 70
AMOUNT OF PREMIUMS RECEIVED DURING 1866.....	21,736,062 43
AMOUNT OF INTEREST RECEIVED AND ACCRUED, INCLUDING PREMIUMS ON GOLD, etc.....	352,742 04
	3,058,804 47

87,970,734 17

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid losses by death.....	\$480,197 33
Paid on account of deposit for minors.....	71 44
Paid for redemption of Dividends, Annuities, and surrendered and canceled Policies.....	32,888 42
Paid Salaries, Printing and Office Expenses.....	91,378 95
Paid Commissions and Agency Expenses.....	280,796 95
Paid for Advertising and Medical Examinations.....	38,616 62
Paid Taxes, Internal Revenue Stamps, and Law Expenses.....	21,007 81
	1,243,907 52

86,737,816 65

ASSETS.

Cash in hand, in Bank, and deposited in Union Trust Company.....	\$592,154 79
Invested in United States Stocks (Market value, \$2,523,753 25), cost.....	2,399,581 24
Invested in New York City Bank Stocks (Market value, \$57,518), cost.....	52,511 50
Invested in New York State Stocks (Market value, \$525,890), cost.....	791,458 54
Invested in other Stock (Market value, \$30,000), cost.....	21,657 50
Loans on demand, secured by U. S. and other stocks (Market value, \$581,526).....	344,600 00
Real estate (Market value, \$225,000).....	115,608 87
Bonds and Mortgages.....	402,450 00
Premium Notes on existing Policies, bearing Interest.....	1,384,821 40
Quarterly and semi-annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1867.....	336,433 89
Accrued Interest (not due) to Jan. 1, 1867.....	54,246 25
Accrued Rents (not due) to Jan. 1, 1867.....	2,474 32
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents and in course of transmission.....	289,745 35
	86,737,816 65

The Trustees have declared a Return Premium as follows: A Scrip Dividend of FIFTY PER CENT upon all participating premiums on existing Policies, which were issued prior to January 1, 1867, and the Redemption of the Dividends declared in 1865.

Certificates will be redeemed in Cash on and after the first Monday in March next, on presentation at the Home Office. Policies subject to Notes will be credited with the Redemption on the settlement of next premium.

By order of the Board.

WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.

During the Year, 7,296 New Policies were issued, insuring \$22,734,308.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE COMPANY, January 1, 1867.

Assets as above, at cost (Market value, \$7,009,092 25).....	86,737,816 65
Reserved for Losses due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1867.....	\$64,291 45
Reserved for Reported Losses, awaiting proofs, etc.....	40,000 00
Reserved for Special Premium for minor children.....	314 32
Amount reserved for re-insurance on all existing Policies (valuations at 4 per cent. interest, net premium).....	4,079,867 99
Return Premium, declared prior to 1864, payable on demand.....	95,394 98
Return Premium, 1865 (now to be paid).....	331,643 58
Return Premium, 1866 (present value).....	420,817 86
Return Premium, 1867 (present value).....	597,392 00
Special Reserve (not divided).....	191,194 51
	86,737,816 65

TRUSTEES:

MORRIS FRANKLIN.....	President of the New York Life Insurance Company.
JOHN M. NIXON.....	(Doremus & Nixon, Dry Goods, No. 45 Warren street.)
DAVID DOWS.....	(David Dows & Co., Flour Merchants, No. 20 South street.)
ISAAC C. KENDALL.....	(Union Buildings, corner of William and Pine streets.)
DANIEL S. MILLER.....	(Late Dater, Miller & Co., Grocers.)
WM. C. DUSENBERRY.....	(Real Estate Broker.)
HENRY K. BOGERT.....	(Bogert & Kneland, No. 49 William street.)
JOHN L. ROGERS.....	(Late Wyeth, Rogers & Co., Importers), No. 44 William street.
JOHN MAIRS.....	(Merchant), No. 20 South street.
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JOHN E. WILLIAMS.....	President of the Metropolitan Bank.
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WILLIAM BARTON.....	(Wm. Barton & Son), No. 62 Wall street.
WILLIAM A. BOOTH.....	(Booth & Edgar), No. 9 Front street.
NANFORD COBB.....	President Eagle Fire Insurance Co., No. 71 Wall street.
GEORGE A. OSGOOD.....	Banker (Van Schaick, Massett & Co.), No. 19 William street.
HENRY BOWERS.....	Bowers, Beckman & Bradford, Jr., Dry Goods, No. 59 Leonard street.
CHARLES L. ANTHONY.....	(Anthony & Hall, Dry Goods), No. 66 Leonard street.
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ISAAC C. KENDALL, Vice-President.	
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.	

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GEO. G. NOLTON,

Treasurer.

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